The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
R. D. Townsend, Business Manager.
☞ Terms of the Daily: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by the year (per year), $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address The Commercial, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Solicitable Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
☞ Terms of the Weekly: Per Year ($2 paid), $2 00. In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1871. NO. 144.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Great Iniquity at Last.

Bills Creating Commissions for the Government of Philadelphia Introduced by Republicans.

The Reading Railroad Company Explains—Fire Insurance Patrol for Allegheny County, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 6, 1871.

SENATE.

Memorial from a Railroad Company.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad presented a communication laying the blame of increasing the rates of transportation of coal upon the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, who have received the benefit of the increase. They would be glad to appear before a Legislative Committee to give testimony and make any explanation desired.

The Printing Bill.

The special order was the printing bill introduced by the Special Committee, and indorsed by a majority of the Standing Committee on Public Printing.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Kerr—Remodeling the laws relating to the building and loan associations; incorporating the Western loan and Growers' Association, with power to buy lands outside of the State; exempting the bonds of the Lawrence sub-school district, Pittsburgh, from taxation.

By Mr. Humphreys—Increasing the capital of the Shamokin and Lewisburg Railroad Company to $500,000; incorporating the Erie Insurance Patrol Company, Allegheny county, with authority to appoint officers with police powers, and to protect and save life and property in or contiguous to burning buildings, and take charge of property when necessary. The bill embraces about thirty corporators, among them William P. Jones, Albert Finney, William P. Herbert, R. N. King, William F. Gardner, C. J. Donnell, Hugh McElheny.

By Mr. Robb—Divorcing William and Elizabeth Wilcox and Adley and Emeline Calhoun, of Pittsburgh.

The Hydra.

Bills creating three different commissions for Philadelphia were introduced by Republican members, including police, water and public works. Republicans and Democrats have named as commissioners, with the preponderance in favor of the former except on police, which is even.

THE STATE PRINTING.

The special committee to whom was referred the question as to the State printing appear to have given the subject a thorough investigation. It examined into the relative cost of the work under the different systems pursued. Mr. Benjamin Singerly, the present State Printer, testified before the committee, and, when under oath, Senator Buckalew asked the following questions:

Q. If the whole body of printing and binding which you do for the State were to be charged at ruling rates of the trade in Philadelphia, what, in your judgment, would be the amount paid by the State?

A. I think it would be pretty nearly three times the amount paid now: I would like to make an offer, that if they will settle me for the labor and the ruling for press work and composition—just those two items —I will put on all the paper, do the binding and the letter heads, binding and everything else on it; and I will do the job, but the details will cost me nearly as much as I now receive. I think that will show conclusively how much wrong is done the State.

Up this and other testimony the Committee base the following declaration:

It is a fair conclusion to be drawn from the facts now shown, that if all the items of charge which fall under the law of 1856 were paid for at ruling or market rates, the aggregate for the Commonwealth, for the eleven months ending May 31, 1870, would have been about $60,000; over the amount actually paid to the trade by the State under its contract.

LEGISLATION OF THE SESSION—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE —WHAT LEFT UNDONE—NO "SNAKES" YET.

The *State Journal* reviews the Assembly's doings as follows:

Eight weeks of the session of the Legislature have passed. The whole number of bills presented to both houses up to and including Saturday's session was 1,403, of which 241 have passed finally, and the remainder are in various stages of progress, except some 150 which have been killed by indefinite postponement, negative votes, &c.

Of the whole number of bills, considerably less than one hundred were "public bills," that is, measures of general application to the whole Commonwealth in their provisions. The remainder is composed of all sorts of legislation, from the incorporation of steamship lines and 12,000-acre deer parks down to changing the name of the unfortunate individual whose name had given him some "ungentled" cognomen—the great body of this class of bills being purely local, to say nothing of their character, applying to particular townships, varating borough streets, &c. Nearly all of the 241 bills already passed have been of the class just described. With the exception of the American Steamship Company, no important legislative measures have been granted. Of the whole number of public bills, scarcely a dozen have been finally acted upon, and none involving important principles. Quite a number have received negative recommendations at the hands of the House committees, which will prove a quietus to most of those reported. These negative recommendations are much more frequently from committees, both general and local, than has been usual in former years. This is unpromising for "snake" fanciers.

Speaking of the serpent family, we may say that no snake of special magnitude has been managed to wriggle through. Two or three attempted to crawl out of the Committee on Corporations on Tuesday's calendar, but did not succeed.

None of the great questions which are to be decided by are yet gone far beyond their initial stages. This is in part owing to the fact that the public calendar—being everything business, and therefore nobody's—is generally compelled to wait the convenience of the many members who have a little bill or two which their constituents desire immediately to be passed under suspension of the rules. The most important question, that of constitutional reform, received early attention in both branches. The House Mr. Mann's bill was passed by a party vote, and the steady and unanimous opposition of the Democracy foreshadows its fate in the Senate. The latter, except the agitation of the question, we can hardly recognize any progress. The most prominent indications being that the Senate will offer a bill of such a character as to be unacceptable in the House current session, in justice to themselves.

Next in importance is the local option liquor law, which has passed in the third reading in the House, notwithstanding the almost unanimous opposition of the Democracy. It will pass the House in its present shape, when bills on third reading have stood before, as the opposition show a determination to refuse the two-thirds vote necessary to make it a special order. Its fate will of course be in the hands of the Democratic majority on the other side.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 6, 1871.

THE METHODISTS OPPOSED TO RECEIVING MONEYS FROM THE CITY.

The Methodist preachers to-day adopted resolutions declaring it unwise and inexpedient for Protestant bodies to accept moneys and lands from the city, as they are only bestowed to aid the priests and jesuit on the prodigal gifts to the Catholic Church and its institutions.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamship Salda, from London.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION.

The Lodge of the Commercial Union, at a meeting Saturday evening, fully approved the resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce on the 24th inst., which had been previously adopted by the Produce Exchange, urging the payment of the interest and general fund debt by the issue and sale of bonds or certificates of stock bearing interest at five per cent. and having forty years to run, with a view of reducing the tolls.

THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Ever erected by the city of Hoboken was opened this morning.

INQUEST.

Coroner Young held an investigation to-day in the case of Bridget May, who died at No. 36 New Chambers street, by swallowing carbolic acid left in an unlabelled bottle by an agent of the Board of Health. The jury rendered that the Board of Health was guilty, through its agent, of carelessness in not labeling the bottle containing carbolic acid left in the house of deceased.

HEAVY SUIT.

In the Supreme Court special term, before Judge Ingraham, Charles Larling *et al.* brings suit against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for $500,000, being the amount alleged to be due them on the sale of the steamers Atlantic, Baltic and Western Metropolis. The defendants deny any liability on their part.

SAILING OF THE ENCHANTRESS.

George L. Lorillard sailed to-day in his new yacht, the Enchantress, for England, Spain and the Mediterranean.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Memorial of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company—They Deny Violation of Charter—No Danger of a Failure—What the R. R. A. Allege the Miners to Have to Do to Work, the Tolls Will be Reduced.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company presented to the Legislature a memorial, embracing facts connected with the cessation of mining operations. After a general review of the subject, they say: There has been no violation of charter in the recent advance of rates, and whenever the Workingmen's Benevolent Association will permit its members to go to work at the wages which they themselves agreed to take, the rates of toll and transportation will be reduced to former prices. There is no danger of a coal famine. There is no scarcity except in and around New York, and when navigation opens the surplus stock at Philadelphia can be sent to New York. Add to this cars and engines from the anthracite region can be moved over to the bituminous coal fields, and a large supply of the latter fuel furnished at tide water. Excepting the owners of blast furnaces, no one need suffer for three or four months, and it is believed that before that time other coal will be found. The real sufferers are the miners, and the sober, second thought will induce them to leave the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to remove the unjust restriction which now keeps forty thousand men in idleness.

FIRES.

Fulton, Mass.

BOSTON, March 6.—The store and stock of Eben B. Phillips & Co., wholesale dealers, in Fulton, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $25,000. The loss was nearly covered by insurance.

Portsmouth, O.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—At two o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the rear of Eberhardt's store room, on Main street, Portsmouth, Ohio, which spread until the entire square between Market street and the alley, with the exception of Wise's clothing store was in ruins. The Taylor House was entirely destroyed. Eberhardt's store room and the block containing Flanders & Morgan's clothing establishment. Yonkler's music store, the Valley Book Store, Theo. Dugan & Co.'s bank, the *Times* newspaper office, Shannon's grocery, Hinhart's wholesale confectionery, Linn's livery stable and a number of other buildings were consumed. The loss will probably reach $250,000. Insurance from $50,000 to $60,000. There were some narrow escapes, but no loss of life. The origin of the fire is unknown.

LABOR crowds gather on the streets to watch the operations of the workmen engaged in raising the large telegraph poles now being erected in various parts of the city.

PEACE.

A REVOLUTION EXPECTED.

Restoration of the Orleanists.

Emigration from the Ceded Provinces.

Negotiations for a Definite Treaty of Peace.

French Troops Returning to Paris.

Napoleon Expected at Chiselhurst.

FRANCE.

Civil War Imminent—Orleans Restoration—Emigration from the Ceded Provinces.

Special to the World.

VERSAILLES, March 6.—Numerous conversations held at Bordeaux and Versailles with the Deputies to the National Assembly, including Grevy, Gambetta and Favre, compel the belief that civil war will soon occur, ending in an Orleans restoration.

An extensive organized emigration from the ceded provinces will occur immediately. Large bodies of Alsatians will emigrate to America.

The Paris Daily Mail.

PARIS, March 6.—Two mails are now daily dispatched to England and Belgium.

Arms Retained by the National Guard.

PARIS, March 6.—The *Journal Officiel* acknowledges that several battalions of the National Guard have retained their arms, but only to prevent their falling into the hands of the Prussians. This anomalous situation will speedily terminate.

It is reported that Favre has gone to Versailles with an architect to prepare the palace for the reception of the National Assembly, in anticipation of their early removal from Bordeaux.

ENGLAND.

The Evacuation—French Troops Marching to Paris—Napoleon Expected at Chiselhurst—Negotiations for a Definite Treaty of Peace.

LONDON, March 6.—The London *Times* published a dispatch from Versailles that the prescribed limits of France are being rapidly evacuated by the German army. The movement is conducted quietly and with admirable order. The Emperor goes this week to Ferriers, and will review the various corps during his journey.

Mont Valerien and all the other forts will be evacuated on the 7th. Rouen on the 12th and the left bank of the Seine on 16th inst.

A corps of forty thousand French soldiers from the provinces are now marching into Paris, where they will replace the troops of the Paris Mobile Guards, who will commence to leave the capital on Monday. Arrangements for the entry of the Staff and the French and German armies which will prevent the Germans from encountering the French in their movements both in and out of Congress.

Napoleon is hourly expected at Chiselhurst, which is still the abode of Eugenie.

Negotiations for a definite treaty of peace will commence in Brussels. It is said that Favre will be the French plenipotentiary. It is probable that Arnim will be the German plenipotentiary. The representative of France have already settled the main points, but the details will occupy several weeks.

The Return of the French from Belgium.

LONDON, March 6.—The French soldiers interned in Belgium are to be reconducted to the frontier of France by the 12th inst.

Emperor William Addresses His Troops—Release of French Prisoners.

LONDON, March 6.—At a review of the Prussian Guards at Long Champaign, Emperor William addressed the troops. He thanked them for the heroism, endurance and devotion they had displayed, and added that their services were rewarded by choosing them as instruments to bring to pass events of such magnitude and renown.

A Versailles journal says the French officers and all privates of the Mobile Guards, prisoners in Germany, must return immediately to their homes if they so desire, at their own cost. Soldiers of the line and the Imperial Guard will remain until arrangements for their transportation are completed.

THE INDIANS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs at Baltimore—A Protest Against the Invasion of Indian Territory by White Settlers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1871.

The following important remonstrance against the opening of the Indian Territory to white settlers was received on Friday by the Board of Indian Commissioners:

To the Board of Indian Commissioners:

The undersigned, Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs, representing nine yearly meetings, have been deeply exercised in view of the present condition of the Indians within the limits of the United States of our Union, have seen with sorrow the reported resolution of a State Legislature instructing its Senators and Representatives to urge upon Congress the opening of the Indian Territory for settlement. And although we cannot believe that either Congress or the people of the United States will listen to a proposition so unjust to the Indians, and so dangerous to the interests and welfare of the nation, we deem it a fit occasion to ask you, and through you, all good citizens to unite in securing to this deeply injured people the honest solemnly guaranteed to them and their rights.

Our object, when we accepted the invitation of the President to aid in carrying out his just and peaceful policy, was to extend to the Indians the benefits of Christianity, humanity and the Gospel of Christ. Past experience had shown that this could not be accomplished so long as they were subjected to the schemes of unprincipled men, whose influence was destructive of every principle of the genuine principles of Christianity. The pledge of sufficient territory, in which they might be thus instructed and shielded from adverse influence, was the understood condition on which the Society of Friends undertook their arduous work, knowing that this condition is to be disregarded, and the flood-gates of iniquity are to be opened upon them, it will be worse than useless to expect success in the great object of our endeavors. On the other hand, we have indubitable evidence that the final extinction of our obligations will elevate them into useful and law-abiding citizens.

Signed in behalf of the aforesaid committee, held at Baltimore, the second day of the third month, 1871.

WM. C. TABER,
ISAAC T. HAZARD,
Of New England Yearly Meeting.
WM. B. COLLINS,
BENJ. TATUM,
Of New York Yearly Meeting.
JOHN M. GARRET,
JOHN B. GARRET,
Of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.
ISAAC ROBERTS KING,
J. CAREY THOMAS,
Of Baltimore Yearly Meeting.
WM. NICHOLSON,
Of North Carolina Yearly Meeting.
JOHN BUTLER,
GEO. H. JENKINS,
Of Ohio Yearly Meeting.
MURRAY SHEPLEY,
BENJ. S. JONES,
Of Indiana Yearly Meeting.
ANSON G. HENRY,
BENJ. H. WRIGHT,
Of Western Yearly Meeting.
LINDLEY M. HOAG,
JOSEPH D. HOAG,
Of Iowa Yearly Meeting.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A shock of earthquake was felt Sunday evening in New Hampshire.

James Fisk, Jr., white on a recent visit to Boston, was served with a legal process, at the instance of Gorham Gray, a cotton broker, who alleges that he had declined with Fisk in cotton to the amount of $100,000 that not fulfill his agreement. Fisk gave bail in the sum of $200,000.

The fair in aid of Dr. Cull's Home for Consumptives, in Boston, yielded $16,000.

An insane woman named Josephine Myers, who has been confined in jail at Janesville, Wis., last Sunday night jumped over the stove in her cell and was so badly burned that she cannot live.

Janesville, Wis., claims to have been visited by a shock of earthquake a few nights since.

A letter from St. Joseph, Mich., the center of the great peach region, says the prospects for the coming fruit crop are good. The injury to the buds during the severe weather in December and January was not serious.

Captain D. H. McBrady, an old and well known lake captain, died in Milwaukee on Sunday evening.

Richard Smith and Benj. Engleston, from the commission merchants on the subject of the Louisville canal. Ports of Entry and the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge, made a report to the Chamber of Commerce of that city yesterday, and were enthusiastically received.

The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masonic bodies of Ohio commence their annual meeting in Cincinnati to-day. Large delegations from Louisville, and many brethren from other Southern States, will be there. The meeting continues three days.

Doctor Williams, member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Jackson County, died in Columbus yesterday, having been ill since Wednesday last.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vessel Lost—Stage Robbed—The Unlucky Colonists of Magdalena Bay—The Heathen Chinee Indulges in Celtic Diversions.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The schooner Aptos, blown out to sea in the gale gale, is supposed to have foundered. There were six men on board.

The steamer Sacramento, for Panama, yesterday carried only twenty-five cabin passengers.

The steamer Orizaba arrived from Victoria yesterday morning. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s box, containing only $300 in coin, was taken. Two of the robbers were captured and the others are being pursued. The money was recovered.

The disappointed colonists from Magdalena Bay continue to arrive. They report that no progress whatever is being made in actual settlement, and say unless provided with means to leave the country immediately after the arrivals of emigrants now en route from New York, they must suffer terribly. The Company are using the most desperate efforts to get one thousand more persons there by March, and entice them to claim damages from Mexico for non-fulfillment of contract.

Thos. G. Gould, a California pioneer, formerly of Boston, died to-day.

The Chinese indulged in a pitched battle on Jackson street, rear of their theater, this afternoon. Knives and iron bars were used freely, and the contests were finally dispersed by a shower of bricks from the roof of a neighboring house, thrown by their mutual friends. Several were injured, but none are known to have been killed. Several were arrested.

POLITICAL.

PORTLAND, ME., March 6.—Kingsbury, Republican, was elected Mayor of this city to-day.

SALEM, MASS., March 6.—Oliver Dyer, Democrat, was elected Mayor of this city.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Lease of the New Jersey Roads.

The Proposition Growing in Favor—New Southern Outlet for Chicago—A Number of New Projects in Pennsylvania—Miscellaneous Gatherings.

THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD LEASE.

A correspondent writing from Trenton, N. J., to the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, says that so far as the lease of the united railroads of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is concerned, the New Jersey newspapers are beginning to favor the project. Even the employees of the united railroad companies are coming over, except the wheat ones, who are very reticent. And well they may be, for the rumor is now among them that the Pennsylvania Company has a secret agent here, who inquires the names appearing upon the remonstrances against the lease, and of the petitions in favor of the repeal of last winter, and those who wish to retain their places say they "know a thing or two," and that their only business is to attend to the duties they were employed to perform, and not interfere with the stockholders' affairs.

WHAT THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD HAS DONE.

At a recent social gathering, in Richmond, colored A. R. McClure's health was proposed, when he said, among other things, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company did not claim to be a philanthropic institution, but a progressive one. It had seen here undeveloped wealth, and proposed to develop it for its own good, and for the good of the people of Virginia. That company had no friends to reward or enemies to punish. As to what would be the result of Virginia's opening the door to them, he would make no promise, but could proudly point to the wake of the Pennsylvania Central locomotive wherever it had gone. It had found countries poverty-stricken, and had made them rich; it made enemies, but more friends; it had made the people pay tribute to it, but had increased the value of taxable property to the amount of scores of millions. If the same could be said of its career in Virginia he was sure the people of that State would not be dissatisfied with the work of to-day.

NEW SOUTHERN OUTLET FOR CHICAGO.

It is reported that Favre has gone to Versailles with an architect to prepare the palace for the reception of the National Assembly, in anticipation of their early removal from Bordeaux.

It is reported that Favre has gone to Versailles with an architect to prepare the palace for the reception of the National Assembly, in anticipation of their early removal from Bordeaux.

A letter from Vincennes, Ind., to the cincinnati *Gazette* says: The contract for the extension of Nashville Railroad has been completed—a work in which Vincennes is greatly interested, as it forms an important and only connection with the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad to the south on this route. For the last fifteen years the Evansville and Crawfordsville has been the only railroad leading to and from the city of Evansville to Terra Haute, and has served as one of the feeders to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad at Terre Haute. After the building of the Henderson and Nashville Railroad became a fixed fact, the directors thought it advisable to send John Bingle, the President of the Evansville and Crawfordsville, to England, to see if he could not negotiate for the extending of his road to Chicago. The return of his mission to Evansville and Crawfordsville is now being extended to that city, forming a direct air line from Terre Haute to Nashville, Ill., and running very near the State line of Illinois the whole route. This road will be finished about the first of September, and will give to the South from Nashville one of the most direct routes to Chicago, and to the Eastern cities, by the city that has never before enjoyed railroad facilities.

THE NEW PROJECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: The citizens of the northern portion of Fulton county are taking steps for the immediate construction of railroads which will bring their rich mineral lands at once into the market. Our columns recently contained an account of a large meeting recently held at Burnt Cabins, Fulton county, for the purpose of constructing a road from that point to Mount Union, Huntingdon county, a distance of twenty-five miles, and a meeting on the same subject, at McConnellstown, a distance of about twenty-five miles. Joseph Mifflin, Esq., is now engaged in surveying the route.

A route is also to be surveyed from Burnt Cabins via Sideling Hill Gap to a point on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, to reach the bituminous coal of the Broad Top region. This route will be completed will be brought into connection with the Cumberland Valley at Chambersburg, by the route through Cowan's Gap, the route of which has already been surveyed.

The engineer (Joseph Mifflin, Esq.), writing on this subject, describes the whole region as one vast deposit of iron ore. The ore, he says, is of the best quality, embracing hematite, fossil, pipe, &c. He has also added that many furnaces are now in course of choosing them as instruments to bring to pass events of such magnitude and renown.

A Dresden journal says the French officers and all privates of the Mobile Guards, prisoners in Germany, must return immediately to their homes if they so desire, at their own cost. Soldiers of the line and the Imperial Guard will remain until arrangements for their transportation are completed.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Failure of the Bill to Repeal the Tariff on Coal.

The Measure Talked to Death in the Senate—The Case of Virginia vs. West Virginia Decided in Favor of the Latter—Cession of Berkeley and Jefferson Counties Confirmed—The Condition of Affairs in North Carolina Gloomy—Meeting of the Joint High Commission—Its Work to be Speedily Dispatched, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1871.

Failure of the Coal Bill.

The history of the coal tariff repeal bill in the Senate on the night before adjournment is as follows:

At three o'clock in the morning Mr. Pomeroy moved it as an amendment to the civil appropriation bill. Mr. Boreman moved to lay it on the table. This motion was negatived by the following vote:

Ayes—Bayard, Boreman, Chandler, Cole, Hamilton, Md.; Hamlin, Johnston, Lewis, McDonald, Osborn, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Vickers, Williams—15.

Nocs—Ames, Anthony, Blair, Buckingham, Casserly, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Gilbert, Harlan, Harris, Hill, Howell, Kellogg, McCreery, Miller, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Stearns, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Warner, Wilson—28.

Mr. Cole then raised the point of order that it was a revenue measure, which, under recent rulings of the House of Representatives, must originate with that body, being put on an amendment to the appropriation bill if it became, in the contemplation of law, a new measure. Mr. Trumbull then gave notice that he should call up the House coal bill as soon as the appropriation bill was passed. The amendment was then withdrawn, the appropriation bill passed, and Mr. Trumbull moved to take up the coal bill. Another yea and nay vote was taken, and Mr. Trumbull's motion prevailed by a large majority. The Maryland and West Virginia Senators and Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, commenced filibustering and talking against time, and finally yielded to Warner, of Alabama, who took the opportunity to make a two hours speech on general politics and reconstruction in particular. It was then after five o'clock A. M., and the Senate took a recess of half-past ten. On reassembling the bill came up again, and it became evident that its opponents were determined to talk it to death during the long hours of the session, so its friends reluctantly consented to let it drop. It is probable the new House will take it up at the first opportunity, pass it and send it to the Senate, where, if it reaches the latter to-day again it will surely pass.

Virginia vs. West Virginia.

In the Supreme Court to-day, the case of Virginia vs. West Virginia, involving the title to the former sought to recover the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, alleged to have been ceded to it by the latter several years ago, and which has been twice argued, was decided in favor of the latter. The Court holding that the cession was in all respects regular, and that Virginia could not now question it or impeach the validity of the acts done in the premises. Judges Davis, Clifford, and Field dissented.

The Condition of North Carolina.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, was at the White House to-day, and had an interview with the President in relation to the condition of affairs in his State. Holden is of the opinion that unless the Government interposes with its strong military arm in North Carolina matters will continue to grow worse until in a general reign of anarchy there will be no longer safety either for life or property. He states that bad as the forthcoming report of the Northern Congressional Committee will be, it will be placed in the South, and especially in his State, no amount of human testimony can begin to convey to the people of the North a correct impression of the Northern States the real condition of things in that unhappy section of the country.

The Joint High Commission

Had a meeting this morning, at the Department, all the members thereof being present. It is now generally conceded that the Commission will finish its labors in a short time, and that the work will be ready for the action of Congress in season to connect with the report of the San Domingo Commissioners. There seems to be a harmonious understanding among all the members of the Commission with regard to the questions at issue, and there are or are yet to be submitted, which in a great measure will tend to rapidly facilitate the ultimate settlement of all international difficulties now existing between Great Britain and the United States. There are, however, those whose opportunities of information are perhaps as good as any, who discredit the story that any arrangement has already been made, and point to the absence of all public correspondence, and hold to the opinion that the sessions of the commission will continue several months. But these, too, express the conviction that it will be found that the points on which she is most ready are those relating to San Juan and the fisheries controversies. If these should be first considered and the cases continued till Saturday, the 18th of February. At the time fixed, the relator and his friends, and his wife and her friends and relatives, appeared in strong force, and the investigation proceeded.

Drs. Barclay and Crawford, the physicians who had signed the certificate upon which the relator was committed to the hospital, were examined, and testified that they had been called upon by a brother of Mrs. Bidwell to make an examination of Rubright's condition in reference to his sanity, and with a view to having him sent to the insane hospital. They stated that while at the house of Mrs. Bidwell they rather reserved, having finally induced him to believe that they were friends, and ready to help him in his difficulties with his family and others whom he thought were trying to do him injury. They communicated with each other, and detailed to them the circumstances upon which he based the charges of the wrongs which had been and were being committed upon him.

He asserted that there was a secret society or ring (he used both words), which existed in his neighborhood; that it had its private signals and means of communication, so that he was convinced, but did not understand the import of; that it had regular meetings, and that all, or nearly all the females, married and old, were sworn into and obliged to become members of it; that the object of this society was to destroy his peace of mind, and finally, if possible, to kill him; and, *particularly* to prostitute and debase his wife, who was the object of their persecution, and the cause of injuring him. And in connection with these ideas he believed and asserted that the chief of his wife, whom he called Mrs. Robinson, was at the head of that of the pastor of the church to which they both belong. It is also believed that he is insane.

These witnesses further testified that finding him in this condition in his hospital room, and believing he were fully satisfied were absolutely false and without shadow of foundation or reason, they had been and were of the opinion that he was not insane, and that his laboring under an insane delusion in regard to these things, and others of a like character, was sufficient to entitled to two members of the Select and Common Councils, and to all the privileges of the other taxable inhabitants may entitle it to by the charter of said city.

Sec. 2. The term "adjacent," as used in this act, shall not be considered to preclude the admission of any borough, township or part thereof, not now separated from said city of Pittsburgh by the Monongahela, Allegheny or Ohio rivers, nor shall it be construed to preclude the admission of any territory between which and said city any territory not previously annexed intervenes.

Sec. 6. In case any city, borough, township or portion thereof shall be admitted to unite with the city of Pittsburgh under the provisions of this act, shall have at the time of its admission any corporate indebtedness, the proportion of the same to be provided for by section thirty-third of the consolidation act, approved April 22, 1868, shall be ascertained upon the separate indebtedness of each city, borough or township, and the same shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of the thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sections of said act, and the fourth section of a supplement thereto, approved the 18th day of April, 1868: Provided that the District Court of Allegheny county shall have the power to levy and collect a tax upon the property subject to taxation in each city borough or township, whichshall confirm such proportion as may be found by the commissioners to be fairly and equitably assessed and levied shall be fully paid.

Sec. 7. That in all territory admitted to said city after the passage of this act, the Assessor, in making his return of real estate, shall mark on the plot thereof, to be made by him, what portion of the taxable, used for agricultural purposes, the word "rural," and what portion for building purposes, and shall be assessed and collected only two-thirds the rate for city taxation that shall be charged upon other real estate in the city.

ACTION ON THE BILL.

The bill, as submitted, was taken up section by section, discussed, and approved with great unanimity.

On motion, Messrs. Jacob F. Slagle, City Solicitor, and Hon. Thos. M. Bayne, Esq., were selected a committee to visit Harrisburg, present the above bill to their representatives, and ask them to secure its passage.

The meeting then adjourned.

CITY WATER DEPARTMENT.

Receipts and Expenditures for 1870—Total Revenues, $152,275—Total Expenditures, $86,604 72—Balance, $65,670 28—Estimated Principal Items of Expenditure—Cost of the Water Commission, &c.

We are indebted to Mr. Robert King, Assessor of Water Rents and Clerk of the Water Committee, for the following report of the receipts and expenditures of the Water Department for the year ending March 1, 1871:

The cash collected and paid to the City Treasurer during the year was $1,458 55, as follows:

Water rents for building purposes	$1,422 34
Water rents for organ purposes	20 00
House and ground rent at basin lot	16 21
	$1,458 55

The rents assessed in the various establishments in the city during the year 1870, and for the month ending 31st March, 1871, amounted to $146,155 55, to which add the rents assessed in the Twenty-fifth ward, a total revenue of $152,275, from the following sources:

1. Court House and Jail	$ 1,009 00
1. Gas Works	996 00
1. Fire Engine	240 00
1. Custom House and Postoffice	200 00
1. Steam Laundry	80 00
1. Charitable Institutions	342 50
12. Cabinet and chair factories	240 00
4. Hydraulics	228 00
4. Public bathing establishments	272 00
6. Oil refineries	1,190 00
5. Sheet iron and shovel factories	600 00
1. Glass works	240 00
2. Coke works	144 00
15. Planing and saw mills	900 00
40. Confectionary and bake houses	960 00
13. Brickyards	547 50
56. Building offices and blacksmiths	1,065 00
63. Churches	62 25
10. School and colleges	240 00
26. Theaters and lecture halls	270 00
1. Distillery	180 00
14. Steam flouring distilleries	2,376 75
215. Livery and other stables	2,925 00
17. Rolling mills, nail and steel works	5,850 75
39. Engine shops, foundries and boiler yards	4,068 00
12. Breweries and malt houses	2,287 50
17. Railroad and railway depots	2,700 00
56. Miscellaneous manufactories	1,114 50
1,000. Stores and boarding houses	10,500 00
1,816. Warehouses, stores, offices and workshops	18,690 00
250. Stables with dwellings attached	2,437 50
11,632. Dwellings	69,358 96
16,042. Assessments	$146,155 75
Add five per cent. on arrears, October 1, 1870	$2,411 45
Add water rents for building purposes	1,422 34
Add rent for sprinkling the streets	79 00
Add house and ground rent at Basin lot	16 21
Add water rents for organs	1,491 50
Add cash balance on hand February 1, 1870	557 96
Total revenue	$156,925 00
Total revenue for the year 1869	146,668 23
Increase for the year 1870	$6,216 67

Salaries of superintendent, assessor and assistant clerk..... $4,434 89
Expenditures for lower works..... 14,868 11
Expenditures for upper works..... 12,875 69
Expenditures in the streets..... 9,457 84
Expenditures at Forty-fifth street pumps..... 1,450 53
Expenditures at the office..... 262 52
$83,054 79

Balance revenue over current expenses..... $80,220 81

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Lower Works	$34,583 11
Upper Works	12,875 69
Street Expenses	9,457 84
Forty-fifth street pumps	1,450 53
Expenses at office	262 52
Permanent Extensions	192,593 68
Expenses of Water Commission	11,667 27
Salaries of Superintendent, Assessor and Clerk	4,434 89
Total expenses	$266,725 12

THE WATER COMMISSION.

The Water Commission, at the end of the year for the purpose of employing competent hydraulic engineers, and superintending the selection of a site for the proposed new water works and reservoirs, has made the following expenditures:

Compensation to engineers and laborers	$ 9,669 61
Transportation	457 94
Fittings for office	114 75
Surveyor's instruments	583 20
Surveying	1,167 50
Office furniture, &c	166 75
Total	$11,667 27

PERMANENT EXTENSION.

The permanent extension account is as follows:

1870—January 1—To balance of 1869	$158,807 18
To water loan bonds	250,000 00
Total	$408,807 18
By permanent extensions	$192,593 68
By water commission	11,667 27
Balance	$206,206 25

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

The Assessor gives in detail the expenditures for the year, the principal items of which are as follows:

Wm. Smith, castings	115,684 40
Hinkley, Stewart & Co., coal	28,783 49
Joseph L. Lowry, new engines	17,140 00
Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., pipes, &c	4,036 07
Wm. Metzger & Co., brass castings, &c	2,749 99
Stark, McMahen & Co., plugs, gates, &c	7,363 48
F. L. Porter & Co., lead	1,328 49
J. R. Canfield, lead	111 56
C. G. Hussey & Co., lead	907 67
W. G. Dean & Co., engine house	12,633 01
S. McElhaney & Co., trenching for pipe	8,995 75
TOTAL COST OF WORKS.	

The total cost of the Water Works, as per report for 1869, was..... $1,112,957 94
Permanent extensions, 1870..... 192,593 68
Water Commission, 1870..... 11,667 27
Total cost, January 1, 1871..... $1,316,518 87

MAYOR BRUSH issued a warrant for the arrest of Mose Smith, on the charge of disorderly conduct preferred by officer John Moran, who alleged that Smith resisted arrest on Sunday, and finally, through the assistance of others, made his escape.

THE dry goods store of D. J. Cooper, at Uniontown, was robbed of all the silks, laces and fine goods in store on Sunday night. One of the Mayor's detectives went up in response to a telegram from Mr. Cooper.

Of the amount expended for water extension $91,628 63 was for castings alone and some $4,000 for lead.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Interesting Proceedings in Parliament.

LONDON, March 6.—In the House of Lords this evening, the Marquis of Salisbury attacked the foreign policy of the government, showing that foreign powers were all contemptuous in their manner to Great Britain. He condemned Earl Russell's alt in negotiating peace with France, and Russia had repudiated obligations solemnly agreed to at the end of the Crimean war. These insults of a broken ally cannot, under ordinary circumstances, displace from the track a car provided with the best appliances.

—Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, is a town of great expectations, as witness the following from a letter to the Brookville *Republican*: Reynoldsville will become a perfect network of railroads. The Allegheny Valley Railroad, starting from Driftwood, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and thence up the valley of Bennett Branch to Reynoldsville, thence to Sandy, thence down Sandy to this place. The Elk, Clearfield and Buffalo Railroad will also come to this place, and from here the roads diverge to Clearfield, and the Soldier's Run Railroad which will run up some seven or eight miles to the mouth of Soldier's Run, the

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1871.

It seems to be understood that the present session of the Legislature will be protracted into May. The business is not as far advanced as usual, the Appropriation Apportionment Constitutional Reform, and other bills of first importance, being yet to dispose of. Thus far the time of the session has been consumed principally in private or special legislation—a fact which aptly illustrates, as the experience of former years has done, the necessity for Constitutional Reform.

A PARTY of leading "revenue reformers," including the editors of a number of leading journals of both parties, have appeared in Washington in connection with the organization with the new Congress. It will be recollected that some time ago a council of these "reform" gentlemen was held to concoct means for controlling the organization and the selection of the committees. How much they accomplished may be surmised from the fact that all the officers were re-elected. How successful they will be in controlling Speaker BLAINE in the appointment of the committees remains to be seen.

The first number of the *Golden Age*, a journal which, from the character and affiliations of the editor, it is safe to presume, will presently become the approximate reflection if not the authorized exponent of the views and opinions of a large number of educated, thoughtful, intellectual and influential persons, has an elaborately written editorial headed "A Vice President Who may be More," which concludes a brief sketch of the life and public services of Mr. COLFAX with the statement, that notwithstanding his publicly expressed intention of retiring to private life upon the expiration of his present term of office, his character and career have been such as to persuade "a very large number of his countrymen that they cannot yet afford to let him withdraw from the service." A view which, although it has the sound of prediction, from the peculiar circumstances attendant upon the subject, will very likely in the estimation of a considerable number of persons appear to hold a special meaning and significance.

It is really as we had supposed. A few days ago we condoled with the London *Saturday Review* over its forlorn plight in having, (as we conjectured,) been rejected by an American lady. Our guess was evidently a true one. A fellow whose *amor propire* is so terribly wounded cannot be expected to recover his equanimity of temper in a moment; and it is only natural that not only should he dislike the lady who "cut" him, but also her father and mother, and sisters and brothers, and the whole catalogue of her relations. At least this is the spirit which animates the *Review*. It is as spiteful as an enraged cat whose hair has been stroked the wrong way. It spits malice and gleams fury in a manner which is perfectly frantic. Having in turn abused General GRANT, Congress, the Joint Commission and the American people in general, it now turns its attentions to the recently liberated Fenians, and pours out on them the dreadful vials of its wrath. It is very painful. We shall next expect from it an attack on Niagara Falls, or the Mississippi river, or the Rocky Mountains, or some other stupendous grandeur, as being only typical of impudence and falsehood. Poor *Review*. It reminds us of the little Frenchman's Sacre-re-re-re-re-re-re-re!

WHATEVER faults, whether of egotism or otherwise, the United States Minister to France possesses, it must be admitted that he is not lacking in the national characteristics of indomitable energy and pluck. His courageous devotion in remaining at his post in Paris during the whole period of the Prussian siege not only won him the deserved gratitude of the entire population of that unhappy city, but (as we learn from yesterday's cable dispatches,) has in the English Parliament been set over in eulogistic and effective contrast with the pusillanimous conduct of the British Minister under the same circumstances. The action of the latter, in running away to a place of safety, despite the entreaties made to him to remain, was publicly stigmatized by Sir ROBERT PEEL in the House of Commons last Saturday, as "ungenerous and cowardly." This is severe language, but not undeserved. If a sentinel who deserts his post in time of danger is shot to death with executions as well as with bullets, why should not an embassador be adjudged by the same rigorous code? Or is the explanation to be found in the fact that while a soldier is considered to be the visible embodiment of his country's honor, a plenipotentiary is generally nothing more than a well-paid dignified nonentity engaged in the solemn game of make-believe?

THE whirligig of time brings about his revenges. When the first NAPOLEON was bestriding Europe like a Colossus, and overturning crowns and kingdoms as though the world were a ten-pin alley, he extorted from the States of Germany, during the period 1793-1800, the following sums as pecuniary compensations to France for the expenses of war. The account does not embrace the subsequent immense monetary levies which he imposed on those countries after his elevation to the imperial throne:

	Francs.
Austria	1,959,970,000
Prussia	7,920,000
Territories between the Moselle, the Meuse and the Rhine	111,380,000
Palatinate of the Rhine	12,452,000
Zwei-Brucken	4,455,000
Duchy of Berg	2,964,000
Swabia	{ 24,248,418 / 12,510,000
Hereditary States of the Emperor	10,100,000
Bavaria	16,970,000
Baden	3,345,000
Hamburg	7,000,000
Bremen and Lubeck	2,000,000
Total	1,670,994,000

The people of these States complained bitterly of the heavy infliction, but were none the less compelled to pay over the several indemnities demanded. NAPOLEON'S theory was that "God is on the side of the best battalions," and that the vanquished had no rights which the conqueror was bound to respect. These exactions not only served to cripple his enemies for the time being, but also mortgaged them to future peaceable behavior. KAISER WILLIAM appears to have learned the lesson pretty thoroughly, and to have practiced it on France in its fullest application. Notwithstanding the wrathful passion for revenge which smoulders unquenchably in the hearts of the French people, we think Germany need not fear reprisals from that quarter for at least a score of years to come.

ENGLAND'S ANXIETY.

In the last *Quarterly Review* there is an article entitled *Political Lessons of the War*, which the London *Spectator* believes to have been written by "a Tory leader of the first rank." The author of the paper has been deeply impressed with the advantages which Prussia in the recent conflict derived from the absolute character of its government; but his chief object evidently is to awaken his countrymen to the dangers of their neutral policy and to the necessity of promptly making provision for self-defense. While not prepared to believe that the Prussian staff are already engaged in discussing the invasion of England, he is sure "no one can say that war is so improbable a contingency as it was twelve months ago. The lust of conquest has received a terrible impulse, and the pretexts for indulging it will not be wanting." The writer then proceeds to mention some of the ways in which England may be forced into war, that is, compelled, however unwilling, to fight, or be dishonored. In consequence of international guarantees, assumed long ago, and some of them recently renewed, the destiny of England is bound up with that of Belgium, and Turkey and Sweden. The English people must either make good their engagements concerning each of these countries or submit to the degradation of saying and having it said that they are "too weak to give effect to their pledged word." Should Count BISMARCK carry out the schemes he is known to cherish for the absorption of Holland, this Tory writer thinks that the English nation would be goaded to resistance. He has little or no faith in the timidity which some ascribe to the nation as certain to deter it from engaging in war with a power of greatly superior resources. Some even recommend faint-heartedness as becoming to a trading people, and as assuring their safety in the future. Such views are clearly founded in ignorance of history and of the character of the British people. They may even persuade themselves that they are capable of the needful self-restraint, but when assailed with insult, or when their well known obligations are disregarded as of no account in the adjustment of the political balance of Europe, they will obey the instincts of their race. In the self-delusion of passion, under the sting of wounded pride, they will persuade themselves that they are strong and equal to the demands made upon them by honor and self-respect. To the surprise of those who trade upon their supposed pusillanimity, and without carefully considering the state of their preparations or the qualifications of their leaders, they will rush into war. The provocation required to overcome their patience and to excite among them clamors for war which the government could not resist, if inclined to do so, may, in the opinion of this Tory writer, come at any moment. He says:

"Our treaty guaranties, our freedom of speech and constant frequency of offense, our views of the privileges and the duties of neutrals, all offer so many opportunities of attack. We know not when we may be involved in such a struggle for existence as that which has desolated France."

Credence is given to the report of an alliance, actual or contemplated, between Russia and Prussia. One consequence of such a partnership would certainly be the early reversal of the traditional Eastern policy of England. Though he does not say so, this Tory leader plainly anticipates armed intervention on the part of England as unavoidable in that contingency. But whether in alliance with Russia or alone, Prussia seems to have occupied as a bugaboo in the British mind the place formerly occupied by the people whom Prussia has laid in the dust without active English interference. In a struggle for life with Prussia, England could not fairly expect any help from French weakness, even if French magnanimity and chivalry should be willing to forget the past.

Though all English politicians are not so anxious in view of the military weakness of the country as the writer in the *Quarterly*, there is believed to exist a pretty general apprehension of difficulties with Germany before very long.

ABOUT AND AROUND PITTSBURGH.

First, about it. While Pittsburgh is being taken as it is, we may glance at it as it has been. Pittsburgh is not an old place, though it has an old look, for its years. To the eye it would present the appearance of venerable antiquity, did it not show, at the same time, so much of the vigor and activity of young life. Stature and outward looks—complexion especially—speak it old; years do not. The city has a few dates, a century and more in the past. The town has a shorter history. Forts and fighting went before houses and working—like a line of policemen in advance of a civic procession. Fort Duquesne, at the Point; Fort Pitt on the same site; Fort Fayette above Seventh street, were the successive military works of Pittsburgh—the only ones till the grand diggings of 1864. Within the short period of eighteen years, from 1758 to 1776, the locality was held by three nationalities, successively—French, British, and American. The fort, with the appendage of a few log cabins, constituted the place. The region was embraced in Westmoreland county, though civil jurisdiction and the right of domain was claimed by Virginia.

Less than a hundred years ago—1775—just after the news of the conflicts at Lexington and Concord had reached this remote, frontier region, a meeting of the inhabitants of Westmoreland county was held at Hannastown, at which, Hoey declared their hearty and patriotic sympathy with the people of Massachusetts Bay who were already in arms against the British soldiery. At the same time, in the tone which marked the proceedings of the earlier part of the Revolution, they professed "the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to His Majesty, King GEORGE III., whom we acknowledge to be our lawful and rightful King."

The town of Pittsburgh, which had consisted of a few dwellings scattered along the rivers, in the neighborhood of the fort at the Point, was laid out in streets and lots in the year 1786. How many streets and lots were embraced in the plot we are not able to say. Thirty-six log houses, one of stone and one frame building, with five small stores, were the entire result of the civil architecture of Pittsburgh at the above date. A competent historian specifies the number of buildings as over one hundred ten years later. According to the *Gazette*, in 1796 the population was 1,395; the correctness of this statement of the old *Gazette* has been called in question, as some of the statements of the same paper occasionally are at the present day. Water street was the principal and most populous one of the town. It had eighteen houses on it. There the aristocracy lived, some of the names and descendents of whom are still extant and honorable in the city. No other street had over ten or twelve buildings, mechanics' shops included. On Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield, there were five houses. These bore the local soubriquet of Battle Row—whether from intestine pugnacity among their occupants, or some foreign cause, history does not declare. Fifth street appears to have been, at the time, the outside limit of Pittsburgh, in that direction, and Smithfield, on the other land-side, embracing a sprinkling of a hundred houses between them and the rivers. Between Smithfield and the hills, extending eastward, were narrow ponds and swampy grounds, as tradition declares and as builders along that line have generally discovered.

The hills around Pittsburgh have not proved everlasting. Their forms have been changed, and their old local names have almost passed into oblivion. Coal hill has been cut down vertically, Grant's hill has been decapitated, Scotch hill has been hewed down and dashed into, Quarry hill and Ayre's hill have been denuded of their grand old forests. The town has grown over them all, with its paved streets, its dwellings, its public edifices, its innumerable places of trade and industry.

In 1807 the town extended scarcely to Seventh street below the hills, and was sparsely occupied to that extent. The public buildings were few. The court house, where the market house now stands, was the only one for secular uses. A small brick Presbyterian church was just erected—successor to one of hewn logs—on the site now occupied by the First Presbyterian church. An Episcopal church, octagonal in form—called the round church—was building, on the triangular space between Liberty, Wood and Sixth streets. There were also another Presbyterian church, and a German Lutheran one, on and near Diamond alley, and a Reformed Presbyterian one, "at the northeast end of the town." The congregations owning these have their "regular succession," in Trinity, the Second Presbyterian, the German church, corner of Smithfield and Sixth, and the Reformed Presbyterian, Plum alley—the First Presbyterian, in a fine edifice, remaining on their old ground. It may be interesting to some in this congregation, as well as to others, to revert to an old time financial measure in church building and to estimate, by this means, the advancement in wealth and the improvement in moral sentiment, that had been made, when their spontaneous liberality furnished the means of building their present church edifice. We give for the purpose the following copy of a surviving document which lies before us:

CHURCH LOTTERY.

No. 2155.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY.

NO. 2155 AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

This Ticket will entitle the possessor to such prizes as shall be drawn to its number, if demanded within twelve months after the drawing, subject to twenty percent. deduction.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1807.

JNO. WILKINS,
President of the Board of Managers.

How extensively this mode of "raising the wind" was practiced, we are not informed. It was according to the law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the time, though it has become obsolete since, under the ascendency of the "higher law." Episcopal and Lutheran and perhaps other bodies, in the darker days of the past, fell into the same temptation. Lotteries were also used in raising money for academies and for school purposes. Our license and liquor laws may, perhaps, follow the path to oblivion or infamy bye and bye.

Other religious denominations had no places of public assembly so early as the time we are writing of—1807. The Methodists and Baptists met in private houses, for their united edification. The Roman Catholics, soon after, built a small brick church on a lot given to them in the north east end of the town, at the *end* of Liberty street. This house stood, as many will remember, near the canal, where the elevator now stands.

The contrast brought before us in sixty years can be estimated by every one, in so far as we have sketched the condition of the past. A further glance is necessary, embracing the of society and the incipiency of industrial interprise.

TORYISM AND KING WILLIAM.

English Tories of the old school, those who have never ceased to denounce all Reform as necessarily involving change from good to bad, are filled with admiration in contemplating the political position of King WILLIAM. Though his principles and the authority he claimed for himself in virtue of his royal title, were well known before the war, they lacked the prestige and dignity of success. They were sneered at and reviled by the most enlightened politicians among his subjects, while in England they were held to be simply ridiculous. Hence, though the genuine British Tory may have secretly approved and admired them, he did not dare to declare his predilections. In fact, the old Prussian King with his lofty notions of his own prerogatives, was rather a scandal than a support to his English sympathizers. But the German victories seem to have justified the pretensions deemed so extravagant only a few months ago, and have converted the curious royal antique into a model of political wisdom as well as heroism. When pointing out the lessons of the war, the earnest Tory is careful to emphasize the stern, unwavering confidence with which the King has relied upon his own judgment and pursued his own purposes, however hostile they happened to be to the opinions and wishes of his subjects, and we are reminded how splendidly, even in this age of infidelity and democracy, the practical results have vindicated the Hohenzollern method of government. No doubt, for some time to come, the success of Germany in the late war will be applied in this way. Among the Germans themselves the argument will be steadily used in the interest of conservatism, with results more or less important. There, however, it is likely that not very many well informed people will regard the facts alleged as affording any warrant for despotism or any support to the doctrine of divine right. War with France having become unavoidable, the perfect organization and rapidity of movement necessary to success were, of course, facilitated by the absolute power of the king. But this truth may be recognized without the admisson that, under ordinary circumstances it is well for the people that their sovereigns may act independently of their representatives. The Germans are also doubtless well aware that the enthusiasm and persistence with which their nation has sustained its government in the conflict with France, were in no important sense the outgrowth of its loyalty. Whatever had been their form of government, the Germans would have fought their hereditary enemies with the same valor and fortitude. Hence, though upon the whole still faithful to the Emperor and his family, the great Liberal party among the Germans will continue its efforts to strive with absolutism and feudalism for the extension of the popular liberties.

Indeed, it is confidently expected that the old struggle between conservatism and reform will speedily be renewed with greater vigor than ever. Even in the midst of the war, many of the acts of the JUNKER party were severely criticised and some significant advantages were gained by the friends of progress. Though claiming to rule by divine right, those who call themselves the peculiar friends of the monarchy and even the King himself, have within the last four months, issued orders and adopted measures which clearly prove that they are not endowed with any supernatural wisdom. The Prussian Minister of Public Instruction has made himself not only generally odious but generally ridiculous, though he had done that before by the publication of his catechism. By his action concerning the liberal newspapers, the Minister of War, Von Roon, has done much to strengthen the party which he sought to weaken. In ostentatiously accepting the Imperial crown from the Princes instead of the people, the old King exposed himself to the bitter mockery of the radicals, and one can easily fancy that others may have had thoughts on the subject not altogether pleasing if known to majesty. The elaborate manner in which His Majesty thanked the princes and nobles for their services in the war, while making slight and cursory reference to the common soldiers, provoked bitter scorn among American-Germans, and can hardly have seemed admirable to their compatriots at home. But the "foolishest, pitifullest" thing done by his sacred Majesty is a quite recent act of his. It seems that according to a Prussian military law, no officer below the rank of captain (Hauptmann) is allowed to marry without the special permission of the Chief of the War Department. The officer who intends to marry is also required to give some kind of security as to the future. When the war with France broke out, many officers wished to marry those to whom they were betrothed that, in case of death, their widows might enjoy the provision made for persons thus bereaved, but in the suddenness with which the war was precipitated, there was no time to attend to the established legal preliminaries which have been mentioned. Applications sent for "permits" were cast aside unread or unattended to. A number of officers therefore married without those formalities, everybody taking it for granted that, under the circumstances of the case, the omission would be overlooked. The church, usually so rigorous, dispensed with the customary publication of banns, and no one supposed that the King would be more particular than the Church. But they did not know the man who reigns by divine right. He has declared all the marriages concluded without the necessary permit and surety null and void, and has required the officers after getting the needed sanction from the War Department to be remarried. The very unpleasant and even distressing consequences of the act are obvious and need not be specified. It has excited deep and widely spread indignation, we need hardly say. A feature of the affair simply horrible is the fact that the rectification of many of these marriages is forever made impossible by the death of the husbands in battle or in hospital.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* has half a column of indignation at the action of the directors of the Webster (Mass.) Bank, who recently presented their late cashier with the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, "to defray his expenses until such time as he is settled in business." The objectionable feature of the case is that the cashier is a defaulter, and that, instead of prosecuting him and consigning him to the State Prison, the directors chose rather to afford him an opportunity of reformation and restitution outside. It is so seldom that a man who has tripped is accorded such a merciful chance, that we are not surprised at the astonishment of our contemporary. But if the directors thought they discerned within him the seeds of repentance and the latent possibility of a nobler life, ought it to feel aggrieved? We are thoroughly believers in expiation for wrongdoing; but that does not always come with or through incarceration within prison walls. At least, neighbor, do not hound a man to death with epithets until you quite know how far they are deserved.

"What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted."

IS Ohio they are enforcing a law of which the following is the vital section:

SEC. 3. "Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person, property or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of such intoxication, habitual or otherwise, shall have a right of action against both the person who sold the liquor and the landlord who owns the premises on which the sales were made."

A great number of suits have been brought under this law, which is said to be working well. The widow of a physician has obtained a verdict of $5 000 against the rum seller who sold the liquor which killed her husband; a mother received $2,800 for the death of a son, and other mothers, wives and sisters have been awarded damages. It is provided in the law that a judgment obtained under it shall become a first lien upon the premises, and, in default of payment, everything—buildings, barrels, decanters and tumblers—may be knocked down at Sheriff's sale.

A LETTER from Berlin states that the capitulation of Paris created but little enthusiasm there, while much dissatisfaction existed because the news came by way of England, the press of which country is supposed to have been favored. Says the writer: "Count Bismarck is a statesman who fully appreciates the power of the press when his interests are at stake; but, while treating foreign correspondents and editors with the greatest courtesy and distinction, he studiously shows the greatest indifference, if not contempt, for the press of his own country. In the present case, it is quite immaterial whether the foreign press is generally better informed, or whether the German newspapers have no influence on the affairs of this country."

THE New York *Times* exposes one of the innocent little ways of the free traders. It says that "the debate on the coal duty revealed the fact that sundry free traders are disposed not only to retain the income tax as a popular irritant to aid their opposition to the tariff, but are also prepared to refuse so necessary an installment of revenue reform as the repeal of the coal duty, unless accompanied by some service charge." The *Times* has trained its bad coming pony just long enough to find it out. These free-trade revenue-reform patriots are a precious set, as the little trick on their followers, above described, fully proves.

A RECENT number of the New York *World* has a long article headed "Lunacy in the Legislature." Has the Albany correspondent of our contemporary a seat in that body, or is he merely a member of the third house?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A fisherman of Trinity Bay, on opening the stomach of a codfish one day last summer, found in it, to his astonishment, a ring. It is rather massive, and on the inside are engraved the words, "*God shall continue our love.*" Judging by the orthography of this motto, one would be inclined to conclude that the ring must be at least a couple of centuries old; but then it may be a modern engraving of an ancient line, the spelling being left unaltered.

A poor soldier in New Hampshire, who, after three applications, succeeded in getting $100 bounty, sent at once $10 to an uncle who had loaned him that amount when he was in desperate need. A few days ago the uncle died, and by his will left the almost penniless soldier all his estate valued at $200,000, giving as his reason for so doing, that he had many times lent money to his relatives and he alone had repaid him.

The Buffalo *Commercial* remarks: It is not a pleasant local reflection that the business of refining petroleum has been almost entirely diverted from Buffalo to Cleveland and New York. Several refineries were built in this city within a short time of the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania, but the experiment was not attended with success. Six years ago there were about a dozen refineries here, while in Cleveland, and here, we believe, in New York. To-day there are four in Buffalo, one hundred and eighty in Cleveland, and about one hundred in New York.

Analysis made by an experienced eastern chemist, it is claimed, shows Utah salt to be purer than the famous product of Turks Island, and it has been found that, notwithstanding the present high rates of freight on the Union and Central Pacific roads, it can be furnished to points as far east as the Mississippi river and as far west as San Francisco at a profit to the manufacturers.

Boston is agitated over the fact that a number of ladies interested in the French fair there have voted to have the likeness of Louis Napoleon placed at the head of the paper issued in connection with the exhibition. The *Transcript* has four communications protesting against "the outrage," and intimating that unless the vote shall be reconsidered public sympathy will be wholly withdrawn from the fair. One writer says that "the ladies have adopted as their figure-head that of the most infamous swindler in the known world," and adds that "this vote should be enough to send to the bottomless pit all future projects for woman's suffrage."

In the Fiji Islands 90,000 persons now attend Divine worship; 22,000 are church members and 56,000 are in schools.

So far, the new discoveries of diamonds in Africa have not in the least affected the price. That they are found in notable quantities is evident, but such is the demand that even if produced in much larger proportions they would hardly make up for the constantly diminishing receipts from the Brazils. The price they are now held at at the Cape, from quotations kindly shown us, is so high as to preclude any idea of reduction in the general cost of diamonds.

The Vicksburg *Herald* is fearfully furious because negro members of the Legislature "insolently demanded pay for what they were, shall sit in the seats assigned to ladies." It proclaims an open declaration of war, down this *Herald*—"the bayonets will avail nothing." White folks will not ride in the same cars with black folks. "There is no power on earth can compel them to do it," the *Herald* ejaculates. "A score or so of impudent scoundrels will be killed," continues this valorous writer, and "then the knaves and fools will subside."

The new hotel scheme in St. Louis is assuming tangible shape. A company has been organized and the plans prepared. It is to be called the Pullman House. It will occupy a large portion of the block on the northwest corner of Ninth and Pine streets, and, if the plans and present intentions are carried out, as they doubtlessly will be, the building will be the most elegant and complete of any of its dimensions in the country. The building is to have a frontage of 169 feet on Pine street, and will extend on Ninth street a distance of 196 feet. It will be seven and a half stories in height, exclusive of a basement, and the distance from the roof to the ground is 180 feet. Finely cut sandstone will be the material used in the walls, while the roof—a Mansard—is of slate and iron.

Of San Domingo the New Haven *Journal and Courier* says: "If we take the Island, we take it for what it can be made, and not what it is after centuries of French and Spanish misrule and devastation. If the people now there are well disposed, and would become industrious and prosperous if they could be assured protection from outside interference."

PERSONAL.

Hon. Hugh McCullough has been well received in London commercial circles, and bids fair to become the successor of George Peabody in that city.

The Rev. President Sampson, of the Lafayette Square Presbyterian church, Washington, has lately received the college buildings and grounds attached, valued at $250,000, to the Presbyterian Alliance, as a hospital, to be used by the Alliance.

M. Regnault, the eminent French artist, was shot in the face, and so disfigured that those who first found him were not sure of his identity, and, unable to carry away the body, they cut off the number on his coat and took it to his family, who recognized it as his. When the search was renewed the body could nowhere be found, although the Prussians gave their aid. In the public funeral another corpse was substituted for that of the great painter.

A London letter says: "You must all hear Mr. Disraeli before you discover that he is growing old. At a little distance he has the appearance of middle age; and in his oratory he retains the peculiarities of his youth. I sat in the low gallery opposite to him one night, and for an hour watched his every gesture and manner. Above all things I admired the art of his elocution. Never was there a finer triumph than in Mr. Disraeli's frock coat. The fit is perfect, but it is not the fit alone. There is a finish and a poetry about his clothes which escape definition.

Mr. Gladstone has destroyed the hopes of the Prince of Wales and his friends as to an increase in the Prince's income. His Royal Highness is generally understood to be, if not heavily in debt, at least harrassed by the want of money; and session after session the report is raised that Parliament is to be asked to increase the Civil List. Mr. Gladstone congratulates the country on the fact that no increase is solicited by any member of the royal family, and so puts the case as to render it impossible for him (the premier) ever to be the bearer of the message.

The Berlin National Zeitung thus speaks of Dr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*: "By birth he is an Irishman, and combines the solid attainments and somewhat solemn gravity of the Celtic race with the turbulence and buoyancy of the Celtic race. He appears to be between fifty and sixty years of age. He is living in Versailles in great style, and keeps half a dozen servants in proportion. On certain occasions he nearly covers himself with numerous decorations which have been bestowed on him at various times."

DOING GOOD AFTER DEATH.

Louis Bonard, the Benefactor to Bergh's S. P. C. A.—A Curious Character.

That is a fine thought and a true one that the highest form of doing good is to bestow your bounties upon those from whom you never expect to thank you. If this idea is correct Mr. Louis Bonard who has recently willed a fortune to Mr. Henry Bergh's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, must be a good man indeed. The property thus bestowed amounts to $40,000 in cash and $120,000 in New York city real estate. The will declares that Mr. Bergh is one of the few whom I have long entertained, and now entertain, the highest respect and admiration, he being a gentleman whose laudable, untiring and humane exertions on behalf of the dumb portion of God's creatures has elevated him in my estimation far above any other man I know or have heard of."

Mr. Bonard was a singular man, indeed a wonderful genius. The stories that he lived in a state of misery destitution in a mean room have been disproved, but he certainly seems to have been a very close man. He laid the foundation of his wealth by dealing with Europe, and after settling himself in New York and speculated in real estate, owning, at the time of his death, a number of houses in Greene and Bleecker streets. One account of him says: He watched his money with the most agonizing solicitude, and grieved himself nearly to death with every trivial loss. Once he was robbed of fifty cents by a colored man, which event distressed him to such an extent that he was attacked with a fit of nervous prostration, and went to bed for a month. He had a holy horror of the colored race ever after. During the money panic in 1857 he withdrew all his money from the banks and trust companies, and taking it, denosited it in an iron-bound chest under his bed. Banks of iron were strapped about and screwed to the floor. Over these he slept, and the bolstered, which was also screwed to the floor. When the old man died this chest was opened, and among other articles found therein was an immense amount of French gold. The house was a veritable counter his room. The door, besides being secured on the outside by two immense padlocks, was fastened on the inside by bolts, not unlike those of prison cells. The door, besides bolting, he was accustomed to fasten on the inside with two inch nails every night, before he retired to rest. The window-sash and the fire-place he also carefully barricaded.

Another paper relates that some few years ago, he invented a hat machine, one part of which made the crown and the other the brim. He sold a half share of this invention for $2,500, but the purchaser attempted to swindle him out of the money. Bonard was, however, equal to the occasion, as he had purposely kept one portion of the machine in his own possession, and succeeded in getting the other part back. Any reference to his loss of about $2,000 in this affair, or in fact the mere mention of it drove him almost crazy. He next turned his attention to a machine for making bricks, a complete and excellent model of which was found in a closet in his room. It is a curiosity and an ingeniously contrived affair, and will, it is said, turn out thousands of bricks per day. Bonard estimated the invention as worth $50,000. In the cellar of a house in Mulberry street is a machine for casting iron, also invented by this extraordinary man. Bonard, however, never tried to turn these ideas to any account after his loss through the Panama hat machine. Mr. Bergh has this strange stock of articles at his disposal. Bonard was always fond of children, and after his death in order to get his wealth.

A Singular Will.

The late Dr. Sylvanus Brown, of Derry, N. H., killed last summer, by being thrown from a carriage, left a most singular will, devising about $50,000 of property. His son and sole heir contests it on the ground of insanity, and it is published in full by the Manchester *Union*. It begins with an invocation to Almighty God for help "to make a righteous, wise and just will, and gives his body to the town of Derry, to be buried by his friends without expense to the town in the soil of its common, in an "unsplit unpainted, unvarnished, plain chestnut coffin." He desires the body of his wife, Mary, to be exhumed and placed at his left side in the same grave, "to be dug by a compass in an exact east and west line as near the geographical center of the lot," and to be sodded over, "just even on settling, with the surrounding surface," and that "no work of art or monumental structure of man's device may ever be placed upon it. Shade or fruit-bearing trees springing from the soil to be spared, and upon the premises of the town." He sets apart a fund to accumulate till the fall of 1875, and then to be drawn and invested by the native nuts and cider, to be distributed at the next bi-centennial celebration, "and then let the drinking glasses of the first minister, James McGregor, be filled according to the choice of the guests, and let them drink to the glory of God, and in measure as shall be for their health, once all round, remembering both their failings, if conscious of any, and their present and beholding friends." It closes with an elaborate and poetical benediction.

THE Philadelphia *North American* remarks, concerning the failure of the bill repealing the Income Tax, thus wisely: "If there was any one thing on which all were agreed, any one thing for which general and specific grounds; any one thing that was needed for relief as well as recuperation, it was the repeal of the income tax. And here it must be confessed that sectional feeling has shown itself in the President, Commissioner Pleasanton and the people combined. It is needless to recapitulate the stages of defeat. The subject was introduced and killed so dexterously that it is difficult to say what precise agency achieved it. But the Secretary triumphed, and will continue his statements of reductions that mirror the losses the industry of the country has to endure."

Said Samuel Rogers: "Those who go to Heaven will be very much surprised at the people they find there, and much more surprised at those they do not find there.

FORMIDABLE EUROPEAN COALITION.

The Roman Catholic Influence Fusing with the Growing German Power—The Legitimists and the Chatholic Power—Bishop Dupanloup's Letter—France, Belgium and Germany—The Bavarian Ultramontanes—Coming Events.

BRUSSELS, February 12.—Europe is literally in a state of fusion. It reminds one of the great cauldron of the sorceress in Goethe's "Faust—some imps are standing round stirring up the infernal portion, while others endeavor to draw near, desirous of their share. The unengaged princely and royal aspirants are the imps, who are doing their utmost in politics, in order, in their turn, to fish in the cauldron for European combinations, into which Bismarck has plunged, pell mell, royalty, feudal absolutists, constitutional, democratic, demagogical and even socialistic principles. It is left to the chance of the fork to decide what all is there. But on approaching the permission of the German Chancellor is necessary, who is about to prove that he was not too rash when he exclaimed, "Why speak to me of Europe? That no longer exists. There is but Prussia." In this chaos of doubt a great fact, deserving general attention, comes prominently into the foreground—the hostile and fortunate

UNION OF CATHOLICISM.

It was believed to have been overthrown, not indeed as dogma, but as a political party. The fall of the temporal power of Papacy was believed to have caused its annihilation in a fatal and irretrievable manner. But, oh! surprise! The clerical party has never shown more forcibly its protean character. It was in Belgium, as is well known, that the fall of the temporal power of the Pope coincided with the return of the Catholics to power. In a few short months have elapsed since that time, and to-day the clerical and legitimist party is rising from its sepulchre in France, is holding up its head, and takes its place as a living party with which we shall have to treat. It may well be compared with the resurrection of Lazarus.

THE LEGITIMISTS AND THE CATHOLIC POWER.

Who could have believed that the fleurs-de-lilies which had been piously placed among relics by a few noble ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain would have been made again to blossom? One cannot for a moment hesitate on this score. All those now in France who have returned within the folds of the principles of the legitimate party are Catholics and upholders of the temporal power. They had no other choice but Bonapartism or legitimatism, inasmuch as they know they have no more hope from the Orleanists than from the Republicans.

BISHOP DUPANLOUP'S LETTER.

The advice given, without the aid of Prussian bayonets, by Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, in his letter to the electors, was: "Be united in a great, wide sentiment of patriotism. Weed our country from the abyss into which she has sunk; give to yourselves at last an unmutilated government, founded upon order and upon just principles of right; and, that it may no longer be the plaything of revolutions, create authority with liberty."

FRANCE, BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

And it is not only in Belgium and in France that a transitory revival, or, to use a French idiomatic expression, "*L'Ete de la St. Martin*," of Catholicism may be seen. A positive phenomenon is now taking place in Germany. It is scarcely necessary, I imagine, to recall to mind that the principal obstacle in the obstinate resistance met with by Prussia in her spending projects of German unification was the Catholic element. It has been witnessed with what tenacity the Catholics of Bavaria defended to the very last the bulwarks of their independence, notwithstanding the breach caused by the diplomacy of Bismarck, and by the strategic ballons of Count Moltke. Well, by an evolution as aforeseen as it is significant, the Bavarian ultramontanes are the rebel, if not they have not gone so strongly going over to the camp of the Protestant Emperor William I. of Prussia.

THE BAVARIAN ULTRAMONTANES.

The chief of the Bavarian ultramontanes, the zealous defender of infallibility, the uncompromising adversary of Prussia, M. Joerg, has just written in the *Historical and Catholic Review*, published by him, a regular manifesto, entitled "The Last days of Bavaria." M. Joerg, who had fought valiantly and with the pen against the entry of Bavaria into the German Confederation, is now making over the enemy, and is liberally throwing "*le manche apres le cognie*." He says: "Since the King, the sovereign rights and the Chamber have been liquidated; since they threw themselves into the arms of Prussia, the Bavarian Empire has ceased to exist. Let us have in view nothing but our Catholic interests. Experience proves they are better protected under Protestant Prussia than under the Pagan or any other German State annexed to the Confederation. Let us carefully distinguish the Prussian people and Empire. Behind an alloy whom Bismarck, not overscrupulous, will take good care not to despise.

COMING EVENTS.

M. de Bismarck foresees the contests he is to expect. The Liberals and Democrats of Germany, especially in the South, sooner or later, will commences the strife. South and north will be arrayed by clerical party, exclaiming, "China, let us be friends," will not hold out the hand to him in vain. We shall then see the Catholics of Belgium, Poland and Russia, with her Greek-Pope Emperor, Protestant Prussia, and her Protestant party. A war of religion in which it was not only to be said that extremes met, but that they blend together. What opposition could Europe offer to the formidable league?

DISSENTIONS AMONG THE LIBERALS.

Alas! in the body of the Liberals the defections are numerous, and the dissensions are the harbingers of irritation, and freezes the most ardent convictions. For the present, the party of Liberals have nothing for it but to concentrate their forces, to unite members, to concentrate themselves, to organize their legions and to wait. The Liberal party alone has afloat the word, "Liberty can wait well, it is liberated. Liberty is eternal, and her triumph, under any eventualities, assured.—*N. Y. Herald*.

THE SHOEMAKER'S DAUGHTER.

Yesterday night, as I sat with an old friend of mine in his library, comfy over our wine,

"Yes," said Frank, "her shoe has a rip at the side—The school of the moment: she lad's trouble.
Her father's a shoemaker—he lives in the row we all,
Where I used with pennies, I'll confess a bit
To drop in and buy of the pretty girl.

"When I was a boy, half a century since—
How one's frame, as one numbers the years, seems to wince!
A fair little girl went to school with me then,
As I sat on the bench with the boys and Ben,
Kitty Mallet, the shoemaker's daughter.

"Whence the wonderfulness in her manner she had?
Why, she was a princess, and I was a beggar lad!
Yet, no doubt that, beside a most beautiful face,
She had a most beautiful heart, for she
Not at all like a shoemaker's daughter.

"Her dress was of six penny print, but I was clean—
Her hands were as white as the lily's queen,
Her feet were as small as a fairy's, and
How I loved a work, but, whatever she were,
She was not like a shoemaker's daughter.

"The girls of the school, when she entered the place,
Tossed their heads with envy, then turned and sneered in her face.
She heeded no insult, no notice she took,
But went on her way with a quiet look,
She meant business, that shoemaker's daughter.

"Still learned at by letter, and dull head and foot,
I hemmed on my way, but she soared above me,
There was wonder, indeed, when it soon came to pass
That I was at the head and she was at the foot—
What Kitty! That shoemaker's daughter!

"Still wearing that same faded cotton dress,
And clean as a pink, and as fair, and refined
The same sense, ease, soft and refined
Herself with humble surroundings, while I was dazzled
In the race was the shoemaker's daughter.

"Till by bit all her schoolmates she won by her side,
Though not by her beauty, for that I denied,
And I with the rest. I felt elderly then;
For I was a man, and she was a girl,
So I petted the shoemakers daughter.

"So you see that old lady with calm, placid face,
Is not quite the monument that hath when she sits,
And that gentleman there is not all stone,
That's my wife, sir, the shoemaker's daughter."

An Insalubrious Season.

Spring is welcome, but not its diseases. We should be glad to have its bloom without its fogs, its vapors, its sudden changes of temperature, and its agues, its of indigestion, bilious attacks, and other harrassing disorders which they engender. As this cannot be, it behooves all sensible people to do the best they can to escape such serious drawbacks on the poetry of the season. Ask any physician what the weak and delicate ought to do when miasma infects the air. The answer will be "tone and regulate the system." But how? That is the important question. A dozen medical men would probable recommend as many different medicines. On the other hand,

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FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, March 6, 1870.

This is the day designated by the United States Treasury Department for the opening of the books for subscriptions to the new national loan for the refunding of the public debt at lower rates of interest. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First. Subscriptions that may be made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved for twenty days one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment must be made either in coin or bonds of the United States known as five-twenty bonds, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary of the government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity the bonds last issued will be first redeemed by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the superintendent of the public debt in loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States who receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Government has appointed the following well known banking houses in this city to act as its agents in receiving subscriptions to this loan according to the foregoing conditions: James T. Brady & Co., N. Holmes & Son, S. McClean & Co., Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111½	111½	111
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111½	111½	111½
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Golds	111	111	111

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111
United States 6s of 1881	116
United States 5-20s of 1865	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112½
United States 5-20s of 1865	112½
United States 10-40s	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111½
Union Pacific Railroad	85½
Central Pacific Railroad	95½
Currency Pacific	114½

—The New York *Herald* of Sunday says: Much discussion took place in Wall street over the statement of the firm of Messrs. Albert Frank & Bro. to make good their indebtedness in connection with a transaction in Lake Shore stock. It seems that on Friday they gave their check in payment for 700 shares of the stock, the amount being $49,000, the delivery of the certificates being to them by he firm of Messrs. Closson & Hayes. The check was deposited by the latter, but on account of insufficient There being no funds to meet it, the bank on which it was drawn threw it back to Messrs. Closson and came back to Messrs. Closson & Hayes, who demanded that Messrs. Albert Frank & Brother should make it good or return the stock. The latter said they could do neither, and that they had failed. The question under discussion now is the character of the transaction on the part of Messrs. Frank & Brother. The rules of the Stock Exchange require that when a member finds himself short to fall on his contracts he should immediately notify the Board. It is urged that the firm must have known their real situation when they exchanged their uncertified check for the stock, but the latter claim that with the shifting tide of values at the Stock Exchange they could not know positively when they were in the position requiring notice to the Board. It will be seen that a very delicate issue is thus raised as to the point to which a rising firm may go without informing the Stock Exchange of failure to meet contracts. It is said that he Union Bank, in which the firm kept a portion of heir account, have lost nearly $50,000 by the certification of a check which was not fortified in time. ..s may have been inferred already from what has en said, Messrs. Frank & Bro. were, it is alleged, peculating for a decline in stocks. The enormous ..fluence in prices during the past few days swept away their margins and left them unable to return he stock borrowed for delivery.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 6, 1871.	10:20 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
A. H.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
to. Scrip	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
rie	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
eading	101	101	100½	101	101	101½
arlem	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½
ich. Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
ake Shore	98½	98½	98½	98½	99½	99¾
linois Cent.	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
leve. & Pitts.	109	109½	109½	110	110½	112½
& N. W.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
& St. P.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	94½
& Wabash	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
pref.	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Fort Wayne	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Mich. & Ind.	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
St. Paul	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
pref.	78	78	78	78	78	78
Wabash	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
pref.	74	74	74	74	74	74
Wayne	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Ohio	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Alton	118	118	118	118	118	118
pref.	155	155	155	155	155	155
& Erie	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
Central	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Pacific	46	46½	45½	45½	46½	46½
Mail	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Express	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Fargo Ex.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Gold	111	111	111	111	111	111

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	97½	98½	½	
o. Scrip	93½	93½	½	
rie	23½	23½		¾
eading	100½	101¾	¾	
ake Shore	98½	99¾	1¼	
reland & Pittsburgh	97	99½	2½	
hicago & Northwestern	79	81½	2½	
o. preferred	93½	94	½	
ock Island	112½	112½	¼	
Paul	55	55½	½	
o. preferred	77½	78¾	1	
leto & Wabash	49½	50½	1	
ort Wayne	85½	86½	1	
nois and Mississippi	44¾	44¾		
erville Mail	70½	70½	½	
dams Express	70½	70½		
old	111	111		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following questions of the closing prices to-day of the most ive stocks:

ansylvania Central	61½
hiladelphia and Erie	27½
ansylvania	60½
tawtown preferred	30½
Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48½
igh Valley Railroad	66½
orth Pennsylvania Railroad	54½
mden and Amboy Railroad	116½
auwhilli Navigation	50½
eadings	50½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Stocks dealt in daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the account of customers and on fixed time terms at the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well improved promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or allegheny county real estate.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Flour steady. Wheat firmer at better cash prices. No. 1 red winter at $1 48 @ 1 49; No. 2 do, $1 39@1 40. Corn better; high mixed 62c. Oats 38c higher at 35c. Crude petroleum nothing doing; refined all at the 25c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 6.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 2c; closing quiet; white Michigan $1 49; amber Michigan $1 45; No. 1 red Wabash $1 41; No. 2 do $1 40. Corn better; high mixed 60c; low do 56c; no grade 52c. Oats better; Michigan 36c. Cloverseed $6 50.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 6, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important, and in regard to the leading articles we have nothing particularly important to communicate to our readers. The demand being fair, sales were of a similar description. The weather has been March-like—changeable—with general supply of wind, but, taken as a whole, it may be termed pleasant. Our rivers are in fine navigable order. We have plenty of water for all ordinary purposes, and of coal we have plenty ready for shipment. Towboats, however, are scarce, being altogether insufficient to carry off what we have on hand. Produce—The market was steady, and in regard to prices we have but few changes to note, and they will be found under their proper heads. It may be proper to remark that prices of this product are governed altogether by the receipts. This, however, may be said to be equally true of all other products. Groceries—We can report a good trade demand. The leading houses appear well satisfied with the condition of the market. They have about as many orders on their books as they can manage. The fact is, country dealers have made the discovery that Pittsburgh is the place to obtain choice groceries at low figures. The leading houses purchase for cash, and are thus enabled to sell at astonishingly low prices. Flour—The market was not an active one, as dealers were holding back in expectation of a rise. The sales were confined to the actual wants of the market. The leading houses and the mills are well provided. The receipts since our last were 600 barrels.

Below we find wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The late advance in prices has improved. The receipts for the past three days were 201 bbls. The extreme rates are $4 25@5 00 ₱ bbl.

ASHES.—The market was devoid of activity. The leading houses still sampled, and report a fair business doing at the following: Soda Ash, refined, 5½ ₱ cent.; do, common, 4½ ₱ cent., 3¼@; Pot-ash 7@7½c; Pearls 9@9½c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We can report sales of 2 bbls at private at $10 50 ₱ doz. in kegs and firkins 70@80c ₱ gal.

BUTTER.—The receipts since our last were 66 packages, with a good demand for churn roll. In fact there was no difficulty in finding purchasers for all that kind that offered at current rates, viz: 28, 29, 30 and 31c, the latter for strictly prime qualities. Other sales were made at various prices down to 15@18c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Dull, scarce and prices nominal at $2 50@2 75 ₱ cwt.

BROOM CORN.—There is more inquiry, and salesare made at 5@6c ₱ lbs.

BEANS.—Small navy $2 00 ₱ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner 1-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75; ½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $3; ½-lb cans, $20.

BAR LEAD.—The supply was ample; we can report sales in a retail way at 10½@ per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The business we have heretofore noticed has been maintained; holders are firm in their views and were evidently satisfied with the condition of the market. We can report a good business doing at the following: Shoulders plain 10c; sugar cured, do 11@11½c; sides, ribbed, 13½c; clear do 13½c; Breakfast bacon, 16@16½c; sugar cured hams, 16@16½c. Dried beef, 18½@19c. Lard—sales prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 10½c; sealed 9 ₱ lbs. Mess pork, $23 00 ₱ bbl.

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CHEESE.—The market continues firm with a good local demand. The current rates were as follows: New York Goshen, 17½@18½c; Ohio Goshen, 17@ 18c; Ohio flat Scotch, 17@18c; Western Reserve, 15½@16½c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL.—Sales at 90@95c ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's Belle berries $18 ₱ barrel; other varieties at $12@14@16.

COAL.—Coverton.—Retail 3½@4c ₱ bushel; Pittsburgh 4½@5c; Cannel $6 50@7 00 ₱ ton; Blacksmith $5 50.

CANDLES.—There is an active demand with a fair supply. We quote sales sperm at 50c; stearine, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 14@19c ₱ lb.

CANDIES.—We can report sales of 2 bbls at private terms. We quote sales soft sugar, 7@7½c; pearls, 9@9½c ₱ lb.

COAL—Firmer; prices have advanced; we can report sales of Eastern anthracite by the car loadat $6 00@6 50 ₱ ton.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market ruled firm, with a good demand; we quote sales at the following: Peaches, quarters 9½@10c; halves 13@14c; mixed lots 10½@ 11c. Apples—quarters 5@5½c; sliced 8@9c.

EGGS—The market was steady, with a good trade demand; we note sales of fresh ones, from first hands, at 26@28c ₱ doz.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Sales currants at 12@13c ₱ lb; prunes 12½c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $4 25 ₱ box.

FEATHERS.—Sales live geese feathers No 1 to the trade at 58c ₱ lb: No 2 do, 45c; made either in sacks or bulk by the butchers. As is usually the case when the run is not a heavy one, they maintained an indifference not seen when the run of cattle is light, and moved from yard to yard pricing cattle and not buying. The butchers claim that when cattle are a little scarce the drovers send up the price and make them pay all they can for cattle, and to-day we heard several butchers tell that their turn had come and that they would buy no cattle except at very low figures. To-day cattle sold about 3@c lower than last week (which market was considered the worst for a year,) and a great many are left over unsold. The quality of cattle in general was not so good as last week, more coarse cattle being on sale, and selling for better prices respectively than fat cattle, prime cattle mostly selling from 6¼ to 7½c; good 6 to 6¼c. Below find the arrivals and sales:

FLOUR—The market for the arrivals for the week ending March 4, 1871, as reported by Mr. S. R. McKown, Cashier Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

	Cars.
L. & J. Stamberg, Chicago	4
J. W. Stice, Chicago	3
E. Katz, Chicago	3
Rothchild & Zeigler, Chicago	1
M. Varner, Chicago	1
S. Krauss, Chicago	1
Hazelwood & Blackstock, Chicago	2
Peter Hartman, Chicago	1
L. Keefer, Chicago	1
Marks & Bro., Chicago	1
J. Gesaella, Lima, Ohio	1
S. Marks & Bro., Urbana, Ohio	1
J. Weekly, Indianapolis, Indiana	2
S. Down, Indianapolis, Indiana	2
Greenwald & Kahn, Marion, Ohio	2
Ewerick & Co., Newark, Ohio	1
Wm. Mumper, Lakeville, Ohio	1
E. Kauffman, Wooster, Ohio	1
R. Heyl, Wooster, Ohio	1
John Ault, Orrville, Ohio	1
P. M. Snyder, Orrville, Ohio	1
J. Zimmerman, Canton, Ohio	1
J. W. Unger, Canton, Ohio	1
J. Schnurrenberger, Columbiana, Ohio	1
Prepaid, Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	3
Hogs.	
John Heyl, from Wooster, O	1 car.
Keffer & Krauss, from New Castle, Pa	1 car.
Stoufer, Garvin & Co, from Gallitea, Pa	1 car.
Sheep.	
Keffer & Krauss, from New Castle, Pa	1 car.
Stoufer, Garvin & Co, from Gallitea, Pa	1 car.
Cattle.	
J. Trefoos, from Ft. Wayne, Ind	1 car.
D. Kerr, from Marion, O	1 car.
Mules.	
D. W. Cass, from Lima, O	1 car.

Byer & Keffer sold 21 Ohio cattle at from 4c to 6½c, and some left over.

Shamberg & Haas retailed 25 head Chicago cattle at from 4½c to 6c and some left over.

Emerick & Co. sold 9 Ohio cattle at from $4 60 to $6 00.

Greenwald & Kahn retailed 40 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices ranging from 5½ to 7½c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. retailed 18 head prime Ohio cattle at from 6 to 6½c; also, 4 head of Western Reserve cattle from 4½ to 6½c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock retailed 70 head fair to good Chicago cattle at from 5 to 7c.

L. & J. Stamberg sold 50 head fair cattle from Chicago at prices ranging from 5 to 7c, and 66 head stockers at from 5 to 5½c.

L. Lowenstein sold 16 head Chicago cattle at from $6 15 to 6 37.

W. Hull to Ohio cattle at 5@6½c.

Carr & McAllister 74 Illinois cattle at prices from 6¼ to 7½c, and 22 Ohio cattle at 5@5½c.

Trueman & Lowenman sold 132 cattle at prices ranging from 5 to 7c.

Marks & Bro. retailed 119 head cattle at figures from 5 to 7½c.

M. Krauss sold 24 Chicago cattle at prices from 6 to 7c; some prime cattle unsold.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 47 fair cattle from 5 to 7c.

S. Kaufman sold 31 Ohio cattle 5 to 6¼c; some unsold.

M Varner retailed 18 Chicago cattle from 6¼ to 7½c.

P. Hartman, 18 cattle from Chicago at prices 6 to 6½c.

J Needer, 42 head prime Ohio cattle, 6 to 7½c.

The run of sheep to Allegheny was light, not more than 500 head being on sale this morning. Although the run was light the demand was correspondingly so, and the market was dull and lower, prices much the same as last week. Below find sales:

John Drum retailed 82 head Ohio sheep, at prices from 6¼@6½c.

Joseph Bamford & Son sold 167 head Washington county, Pa., sheep at prices ranging from 6½@7c.

Josh Garvin sold 105 head Ohio sheep at an average of 100 lbs.

P. Schlimantel, 103 head Butler county, Pa., sheep averaging 102 lbs, from 5@6¼c.

The hog market to-day was dull and inactive. Very few were sold to the butchers up to noon. Prices have suffered a slight decline from last week's quotations, nine hogs selling slow from $8 25 to $8 50, with a very light demand.

Emerick & Co., 50 head prime hogs at $8 25 to $8 50.

Jacob Rothchild sold 30 head fair hogs at $8 25 to $8 60.

W. Hull wholesaled 22 hogs at $7 12.

One car load of horses and one of mules arrived at the yards yesterday, and are being sold. Some few horses were disposed of to-day at private terms ranging from $200 to $300. Mules unsold.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

March 4.—The market for pig iron is very firm, with a strong upward tendency in prices, consequent upon the situation of affairs in the mining regions of Pennsylvania. Owing to the "strike" of the operators and transportation companies, and the continued dearth of coal, more or less furnaces have lately gone out of blast, and it is very uncertain when they will be able to resume operations.

In the meantime, the stocks of domestic pig metal, both in the principal supply markets and at shipping points, have been reduced to a very small compass, while it has been obliged to advance rapidly, and though the demand is mostly for current wants, and there is but little speculating feeling.

All grades of American have further advanced in New York during the past week, and, at the close, buyers and sellers are rather apart in their views. Foreign brands are also higher; and it is thought that, owing to the scarcity of domestic metal, and the hands of importers and dealers will barely suffice for the wants of consumption until the spring shipments are received.

The market for manufactured iron, of nearly all descriptions, is very firm in view of the material advance in pig metal. Some of the heavier products, including rails, bar, bolts and nails, and also several leading articles of boilers hardware, are unsettled and tending to a higher range.

Scotch pig is dull, with sales of leading brand No. 1, in small lots for consumption, at a range of $26@26 50 in bond, including carbonate of lime, and Coltness at $30@37. American is in demand and higher, with sales of part lots at $24@25 for No. 1, the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $23 50, and good brands No. 1 at $27 50. Charcoal pig is selling at $26@29 50, as to brand. The market is firmer and tending up, with sales of English common at $7 5@7 25, and refined do. at $7 50@8 00. American refined bar is higher and in good demand, selling at $7 50@7 75 on. Rails are in fair demand, with sales of foreign, on the spot, at $56@58 ₱ ton, gold, and English American are firmer at $54@55 ₱ ton, currency. Old rails are dull, and selling in large lots at $30@32 ₱ ton, including carbonate of lime at 1½c for English, and 1¾@1¾c for American. Anchors are selling at 9@9½c ₱ lb. Chain cables, 2½@2¾ inch, 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; coil chains, 1¾@1¾ ₱ lb, carriage, for freight and for shipment. Boiler plates, ¼ inch thick, 12@3½c ₱ lb. Boiler plates are selling at 7½c for flanges, 8½c for C No. 1, and 6c for common and tank. Bunch sheet is dull and in large supply, with sales at 10½@10¾c ₱ lb, gold. English and American tin is quiet, selling at 25@26c ₱ lb. Nails are scarce and very firm at quotations. We note sales cut, in large and small lots, at 4@4¼c ₱ lb, for assorted. The principal manufacturers held a meeting in New York on Wednesday, with a view to enforce the price of small sizes, 3@4 inch, at 4½c and in fair demand. We quote sales at $1 00@ 1 05 ₱ 100 lbs for cut 8@10d; $1 05@1 10 for 6d, and 85@ 95c for No. 2 wrought scrap.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

March 4.—In the wool market, the demand continues active for some descriptions, and prices of all grades have a strong upward tendency. But these have now advanced to a point which has checked speculation on the part of dealers, and the sales of late have been mostly to actual consumers to supply their current wants. These wants have become more exigent, on account of the increasing demand for their products, and the general replenishment of the mill streams, which enables them for the present to run on full time.

But though the demand for goods is more active, there is no improvement in prices corresponding to the advance in raw material. Hence manufacturers, at this stage of the season, are not disposed to lay in large stocks of fine wool. This grade of domestic wool is generally held above the views of buyers, though it is the situation of the market in other qualities, but, in view of the scarcity of the coarser grades, and the late advance of fine wools in Europe, holders of double extra, Ohio and Michigan X wools are not disposed to sell unless their views are met, believing that consumers, before the end of the season, will be compelled to fall back on this class of staple in order to avoid a stoppage of machinery. But the latter are looking forward to the spring clip of California for supplies, and are also turning their attention to South American wool, which is relatively cheap.

Medium fleece wools are very scarce, the whole supply in this market probably not exceeding 100,000 lbs, and other pulwool and interior grades being equally bare. Good conditioned lots command about as high a price as choice fine fleeces. The extra grade, especially of Michigan and Ohio, is also getting scarce, and higher prices are readily obtained. Coarse Western wools are quiet and unchanged. Combing fleeces are also higher, and the market has lately been swept clean of both domestic and foreign. Canada and English are now selling, to arrive, at 75@80c, which is a material advance.

Pulled wools continue active, and extras are sold close up, choice strictly graded lots realizing extreme rates. California, Cape, Texas and Mexican wools are wanted, and but few desirable lots are to be obtained. Fine foreign wools are in better demand, and considerable sales of both in bond and pulled have been made here and in New York during the past week.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

SALES.

12 cars regardless, Rousseville.....$4 65
11 cars regardless, Rousseville.....4 60
100 bbls Petroleum Centre.....4 50
200 bbls Petroleum Centre.....4 25
500 bbls unper road.....4 35
500 bbls Titusville, pipe.....4 40
1,200 bbls Titusville, pipe.....4 30
1,200 bbls Titusville, pipe.....4 25

NEW YORK, March 6, closing on the 4th.—The market has a stronger tone, in sympathy with an advance on crude; demand small; crude in bulk held at 15c: the sales of crude embrace 1,000 barrels each month, April and May, on private terms. Refined held at 25c, with 24½@25c bid for March and Marchal ize. Philadelphia delivery—Market stronger at 24½c for refined.

OIL CITY, March 6.—Market dull and nothing doing; 47 gravity $4 45@4 50 on lower road; $4 65@ 4 75 at Oil City.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 6.—Market very firm at $4 60@4 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 6.—Market quiet but firm at $4 30 @4 35 on upper road.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Market quiet; standard white 24½@24½c; March 24½@24½c; April 25½@ 25¾c; and June 25½c bid; cases quiet. Crude 13¾@ 14c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line]

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Petroleum dull.—March 24¾ @24¾; April 25c; May 25½; June 25¾c. Crude 13¾c.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Market dull and quiet. Crude 15c, no bids above 14½c; refined, 25c asked; no transactions.

2 P. M.—Market dull and quiet, nothing doing. Crude 15c@15½c asked; refined 24¾@25c; no sales.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 6.—Market quiet at $4 50 per barrel delivering.

RODGERSVILLE, March 6, 11 A. M.—Market quiet but firm; offering at $4 60@4 65; no sales reported.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 6.—Market dull and nothing doing; car oil $4 50.

TITUSVILLE, March 6.—Market very firm, and prices advancing; $4 25 is freely bid, but holders ask $4 30@4 35 per bbl. Weather—snowing.

TIDIOUTE, March 6.—Market dull and quiet firmor at $4 25@4 40 per bbl.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 6, 1:30 P. M.—Market very firm; offered at $4 70, with few deliverable.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co, 109 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 498 bbls refined to Warden, Frye & Co, Philadelphia.

J J Palmer, 50 barrels fluid to J J Palmer, Baltimore.

Total shipments for day, bbls.....847

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Flour—Rates spring firm at former rates. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 spring 1 26 @ 1 27; No. 2 do 1 16@1 17; rejected 1 03@1 04; No. 1 Milwaukee club 1 41 @ 1 42; No. 2 do 1 40@1 41; rejected 1 30@1 31; low do 1 20@1 21; amber winter 1 50@1 51; low do 1 40@1 41; No. 1 white Michigan

VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

A LONG SESSION POSSIBLE.

The President Desires a Bill Passed for the Protection of Loyal People in the South—Adjournment to be Postponed Until His Message is Received—The Mississippi Senatorship—Secretary Boutwell Sanguine of the Success of the New Loan, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1871.

A Long Spring Session Possible.

The Joint Committee of Congress, appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the Forty-second Congress had assembled, and was ready to receive any message he might wish to communicate, performed their duty to-day. The President replied that he had no message to communicate at present, but that he would be prepared to make a communication in a week. Some desultory conversation ensued, in the course of which the President stated that he desired the passage of a bill to further protect the loyal people of the South. This was understood to refer to Butler's Ku-Klux bill. It is regarded doubtful by good judges whether any such bill can pass, as it confers extraordinary power upon a large number of new United States officers, to be called Commissioners, giving them authority to arrest persons and convey them to places distant from the localities of their alleged offences for trial. It is expected that Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, chairman of the joint committee on the part of the House, will to-morrow move to rescind the resolution of adjournment, so that Congress may remain in session at least until the communication of the President is received. This will afford an opportunity for the introduction of other business, and may make necessary the appointment of committees and a long spring session.

The Mississippi Senatorship.

A dispatch received in this city to-day says that Senator elect Alcorn, of Mississippi, has definitely determined not to take his seat, preferring to retain his Governorship, and give his energy to the work of reorganizing and establishing the Government and institutions of the State. His term of office is four years, and he has yet to serve a large part of it. The election of a United States Senator will take place on the 14th instant, and as there are in both branches of the Legislature only about thirty Democrats, no doubt a Republican will be chosen. Samuel McKee, one of the Representatives from that State, is a candidate for Senator, and leaves Washington this afternoon to look after his chances. Ex-Senator Revels will be a candidate for re-election, and a third candidate is General West, President of the Mississippi Central Railroad. The friends of each are quite confident of success.

Reception of the New Loan.

Secretary Boutwell has heard to-night from several points where subscriptions for the new loan were opened to-day, and learned that between four and five millions had been taken. This report did not include the whole country. He expects to hear from Europe within forty-eight hours, and feels confident that the news will be very favorable. He thinks that the new loan will be placed by the governments on the continent will not interfere much with the success of ours, because we can offer much better assurance of payment, and other things being equal, the securities of the United States will be preferred to any others.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1871.

GRAND RECEPTION.

Senator Chandler gave a grand reception this evening at his residence. There were present President Grant, Vice President Colfax, Speaker Blaine, all the members of the Joint High Commission, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, all the members of the Cabinet, Baron Gerolt, M. Catecazy, the Russian Minister, and various Senators and Representatives; Horace Greeley, General Pleasanton, General Porter and Babcock, and others. The reception of the Senators present and the Congress will not adjourn before the last of next week.

THE BOWEN CASE.

The first case taken up by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court to-day, was that of Bowen, charged with bigamy.

A VERY IMPORTANT DECISION.

A decision was given by the Supreme Court in the case of McVeigh *vs.* the United States, error to the Circuit Court for the District of Virginia. This was a proceeding to confiscate the property of McVeigh, and he appearing by counsel and filing an answer, on motion of the District Attorney the Court below struck out his obtain and entered a decree, on the ground that he was a resident of Richmond, within the Confederate lines, and, therefore, holding that he had no standing in court. This court are unanimous in the opinion that this was an error in the court below, and that when assailed there McVeigh had a right to defend there. Liability and right are inseparable, and a different doctrine would be also on the jurisprudence and civilization of the country. The provision of the constitution that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law is conclusive of the subject. Whatever the extent of the disability of an alien enemy to sue in a hostile country, he is clearly liable to be sued, and this carries with it the right of defense. The right of McVeigh to sue out this was sustained, and judgment was reversed and the cause remained with instructions to the court below to proceed with it in conformity to law.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

The Murder of Hoffman at Mt. Carmel—The Inquest—No Arrests.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 6.—Additional particulars received from Mt. Carmel, the scene of the late murder, represent the people much excited over the murder. Hoffman was in bed, and hearing a noise outside proceeded to the window, when a volley of balls were shot at him. No arrests have yet been made.

An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that Hoffman came to his death by firearms in the hands of persons unknown.

The miners are very quiet and orderly in this vicinity, and no reports of violence have been received.

POLITICAL.

BOSTON, March 6.—The following is the result of the municipal elections in Maine to-day: Ingraham, Republican, re-elected Mayor by 91 majority; Bangor, Republican, re-elected Mayor by 37 majority; Hampden, Democratic, elected Mayor by 65 majority; Bath, James A. Robinson, Republican, re-elected Mayor by 37 majority; Rumford, Democratic, elected Mayor by 291 majority, and Dyer, for Mayor of Saco, 70 majority.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Rev. S. R. Canfield, of Syracuse, New York, who had been visiting friends in St. Louis, died suddenly Sunday last. His remains will be forwarded to Syracuse.

A San Francisco dispatch of yesterday says: Two independent negro military companies volunteered as escort to Gen. Irish and staff, who will escort the Irish societies on St. Patrick's day, and the invitation was accepted.

The Commissioners of the Paid Fire Department of Philadelphia last evening elected Wm. H. Johnson Chief Engineer of the department. He is a member of the Good Will Engine and a Republican in politics.

The body of a young lady named Miss L. C. Fagely, from Sunbury, was found on Thursday evening in a pond about one mile from the New Broomhan Academy, Perry county, under circumstances which lead to the impression that suicide was committed, and her death premeditated and voluntary. She had reached Newport on her way to the school, and during the evening left her friends for the purpose of taking a walk. Her absence becoming protracted, alarm was created and search instituted, resulting in the finding of the body as above described. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

One hundred and nine persons were united to the Lutheran Church in Spencer, by confirmation and certificate, on Sunday, February 19th.

Lycoming county has less than a thousand gold watches.

Frank Allen, Esq., of Sharpsville, was the first furnace man who successfully manufactured pig metal from Lake Superior ore in Mercer county.

The editor of the *New Castle Journal* was shown last week a specimen of what was called "fire rock," which was taken from the farm of Mr. J. T. Phillips, on the Mahoning, above Edenburg. It is said not to be affected by the most intense heat, and some slabs of it are now being fashioned as covers for the hearthstones to prove its merits for furnace hearths and other fire uses. The stone can be taken out of the quarry in large slabs, perfectly true and level, and to an unlimited extent.

The schooner Maggie Queen reports a severe earthquake at Eureka, Humboldt county, California, on March 2d, at one P. M. Many chimneys were thrown down, cornices destroyed, and the inhabitants were greatly frightened. No lives lost or serious personal injury. The shocks lasted one minute.

The tobacconists of Havana have formed a society for the protection of their interests in that city.

The Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church, at Louisville, adjourned yesterday.

The mail service has not been resumed on the Louisville and Lexington route, and the mail for the State Capital lies in the postoffice at Louisville. No one seems to possess any information as to when or under what conditions the mails will be resumed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—River twenty-seven feet, having fallen two feet; bringing out the rocks; clear and pleasant. Departed—Steamer Bostona, Clear and light.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—The river has fallen two feet since last night and is still falling, with eight feet and a half in the canal and nine feet on the rocks; clear and pleasant. Wharf dull. Arrived—Lookout and Harriet Hay, Memphis; Idaho, Memphis. Departed—Lookout and barges, Mollie Ebert, H. S. Turner, Mary Houston, New Orleans. The Silver Moon tried the falls but returned to Portland, and probably will come through the canal. The Jas. Kilgour leaves to-morrow for New Orleans, and the Antelope and barges for St. Louis.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—River falling, with twelve feet on Harpeth shoals, Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—Tyrone, John Lumsden, Cairo; Lawrence, Cincinnati; A. Baker, Evansville, Pebo Hart, Phillips, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo; Umpire, Upper Cumberland; Lawrence, Cincinnati.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 6.—Port list to-day: J. Sharp Mc-Donald, Louisville to New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Atlantic, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Mollie Able, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 10 P. M.; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Silver Cloud, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Emperor, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Sam Brown, St. Louis and Memphis, return, 2 A. M.; Henry Ames, St. Louis to New Orleans, 2 A. M.; Virginia, Louisville to New Orleans, 6 A. M.; Mohawk, St. Louis to New Orleans, noon; Champion, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; St. Mary's, Memphis to Evansville, 2 P. M.; Edinburg, Red river to Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; R. C. Gray, Louisville to Arkansas river, 3 P. M.; Robert Burns, Memphis to Cincinnati, 4 P. M.; Hoover, St. Louis and return, 6 P. M. River stationary. Clear; Mercury 58.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Arrived—Colorado, Vicksburg; Mindil, Little Rock; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Illinois, Peoria; Mollie Able, New Orleans. Departed—Belle Creole, Memphis; New Boston, Keokuk and Warsaw; Cairo, Mat Ronald and Boston, Pawpert; Rover, Cairo. Mat Ronald and Belle Creole left Lawrenceville River falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—River rising; bank full. Departed—Sucie Silver, last night; Commonwealth, New Orleans; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Idlewild, Louisville; Mary Boyd, Columbia, Arkansas river; Lockwood, Red river.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Sugar dull and irregular; 6@6¾. Molasses dull; prime 48@50. Coffee

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—In the House the local prohibition bill, to authorize wards and townships to vote for or against the sale of liquor within their limits, was lost by a vote of 17 to 33. A bill was introduced to tax all rotable property in the State to pay the indebtedness of the State, including the war debt. The announcement was made in the House that Mrs. Sophia Kirkpatrick, who died at New Brunswick, yesterday, had willed Rutger's College $100,000 and Princeton College the further sum of $150,000.

CRIME.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—At Meridian, Mississippi, last evening, while Justice Bramblette was issuing a negro for frivolous conduct at a fire on Saturday night, a disturbance occurred in the Court room, and a negro named Tyler shot Bramblette, killing him instantly. Tyler and two other negroes were killed by the citizens. Everything now is quiet.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—This afternoon, in a saloon on the corner of Third and Market streets, John Long and George Harman, who had been drinking together considerably during the day, got into a difficulty about a pistol, when Harman stabbed Long in a number of places. The most severe wound is a fearful gash in the abdomen, cutting the bowels. Long is in a dying condition. Harman has been arrested.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Samuel H. Scott was arrested in Hong Kong to-night, on a charge of having in 1869 embezzled fifty thousand dollars belonging to the New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company.

LETTER FROM ROUSEVILLE.

The Town and the People—Churches—General Kilpatrick's Lectures, and His Horse—Railroad Facilities, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., March 4, 1871.

A letter describing the life, and giving an idea of "how things are working," may possess some features of interest to some of the numerous readers of the COMMERCIAL. The COMMERCIAL is a general favorite here, and has won, and is still winning a golden opinion generally, on account of its persistence—without fear or favor—in hitting the heads of corruptionists wherever it catches a glimpse of them, without regard, whether said heads are set on Republican or Democratic shoulders. That an elevated, independent course, such as the COMMERCIAL has pursued, in a party journal, should call down upon it a great deal of abuse from members of that party, who wish to make their *Republicanism* instead of their *charity*, cover a multitude of sins, is not at all astonishing. The favor in which the COMMERCIAL continues to be held proves, at any rate, that it is abundantly able to hold its ground. "May its shadows and circulation never be less."

Rouseville still sustains its merited reputation as a live, stirring, prosperous place in which to be regarded with much self-complacency by its citizens. Trade with our merchants is brisk, and the long drawn "last roar of summer" expression, indicative of "business dull," is absent from their faces. Enough improvements are going on, and new buildings being erected, to prevent any one from falling into the mistake that Rouseville is a "stagnant town." Already we have about thirty good stores and shops, in which a good business is done, and a short time will see a number of smaller ones, in which the capital invested ranges from a thousand dollars to about as many cents.

The community is also blest, (or rather cursed) with great numbers of "loafers," who are constantly reminding all who will listen to them, that they have been "burned out" by the fire, until the name of our town, in connection with the fire, has become a by-word and reproach.

According to the recent census, and it was very imperfectly taken in this part of the oil regions, Rouseville contains 4,000 inhabitants, but a casual visitor would likely think that it contained less than half that number, because Rouseville, in the sense the name is generally used, is supposed to include all the oil territory, bluffs and flats along Cherry Run and Oil Creek for a stretch of two miles, more or less. The "burned out" location on the pike between Oil City and Plummer, is counted one of its suburbs, and is called by the facetious name of "Standoff City." Thus you see that in its efforts to spread itself out unnecessarily among the oil, it almost real your own "smoky city."

The moral and religious status of this community is altogether creditable. Our churches are the pride of the place, and also by the liberal and whole-souled manner the people come to their support. The moral and benevolent enterprises whenever their sympathies or purses are appealed to. Another laudable feature of Rouseville Christianity can hardly fail of being observed by the non-church member, and that is, the freedom from bigotry and prejudice against each other among the various denominations. An unregenerate individual remarked to your correspondent that, although they did differ in minor matters, it still seemed as if the Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians and all were fighting the same devil, and expected to gain the same heaven after they had driven him off the field. There is quite a handsome, stylish looking structure, with quite a cifified air. The Rev. Bylesby, formerly of Oil City, has accepted a call to become pastor of the church exclusively. The Methodist and Presbyterian brethren have each a flourishing charge, and a flourishing congregations of worshippers. The Rev. Mockler is pastor of the former, and the Rev. Mills late of Middlesex, of the latter. The Baptists of this section have taken the initial steps toward organizing a congregation, but as yet nothing definite is accomplished.

At either of the three hotels, Rathburn House, Cherry Run Hotel or Courtney House, those who hunger and thirst can get their meals and drink to their satisfaction served up in a style calculated to cause its patrons to observe that wholesome adage, "laugh and grow fat."

The Odd Fellows have a large and flourishing Lodge here. They celebrated their fifty-second birthday by a grand reunion, supper and ball. About ninety couples of the youth, beauty and fashion of this and surrounding towns were in attendance, making it quite an imposing affair. "Tripping the light fantastic toe," was kept up "till the stars, or rather night until the "wee small hours" had died.

The Masonic order dedicated their their very handsome hall in the Odd Fellows' building. This Lodge has but recently been organized, with, it is said, forty charter members.

In regard to amusements, we are not to be altogether left out in the cold. White's Opera House furnishes the theatre-going public with the opportunity of agreeably passing their leisure evenings. I believe the reputation of this place is very good as a "show town" among the profession. Mlle Zoe has just closed an engagement and the Wallace Sisters are just beginning.

The popular lecturers do not all treat us in Levite style, for we have to go to the railroad to hear them at their visits are rather few and far between. General Kilpatrick favored us with his interesting lecture "Sherman's March to the Sea," which was delivered in the impetuous style so characteristic of the man, to a large and appreciative audience. The gallant General made many friends during his stay with the Rouseillenas, among whom he found several of his old friends and acquaintances, formerly on his staff. Like Gen. Grant, Kilpatrick has also a decided weakness for horse flesh, but done up in the latest Paris styles, and driven by a spanking team, he makes the trip in the shortest space of time. His love of the sports of the turf, is also evinced by his riding, knowing full well that if there was any speed in him Kilpatrick was German with it. The pony, however, soon impressed himself highly delighted in the possession of such a noble scion of a horse as this ride to Titusville.

The occasion of the affair which appeared in the COMMERCIAL a few days ago, viz: "That the admirers of Gen. General Kilpatrick, to the tune of $200 and a $200 dog," was slightly incorrect. The horse was presented as a complimentary forfeit on the case are not entered in the official lists of the deal, but the pony had a small potato master, let alone to apply it to his "mongrel cur." This part of the affair was decidedly gotten up as a slap at the rabid railroader, and the General, by parties who, unless they repent, it is feared will obtain a sore place in their General K. in a more tropical climate than New Jersey. The animus prompting the proceeding will also be better understood when it is known that the originators of it would doubtless be more ardent admirers of the General's back's ha's than his. Kilpatrick himself as a fighter *for* the "foot cause" instead of *against* it, during our late "unpleasantness."

As an eye-witness, who like the writer to serve under the dashing leader, your correspondent hopes that the above statement will not be deemed unjustifiably severe, as it is based upon information which may prevail, caused by the many versions still reported about concerning the affair.

Several lecturers are engaged to deliver lectures here yet during the winter, among whom are Beecher, Gough and Vincent are the Rev. Morton, on the origin of petroleum; Miss Anna Dickinson, subject as yet unannounced, but it will probably be on some of the peccadilloes of the "tyrant man," or the glories of "woman's rights." Miss Dickinson's lectures are superior to any other course instituted contingencies, to favor our people with one of his eloquent lectures between this and next spring.

In being as yet entirely innocent of having any son of Erin within its borders, Rouseville is decidedly behind lesser towns, whose facilities are much inferior to ours for making such an institution as the most useful concern. Without some organization of the kind, it will always be with this place as it has been in the past, that whatever is done here, unless they are brought by individual efforts on the part of a few of our citizens.

It is the fond hallucination that a want that existed before a paper for the record of local events, and for an advertising medium for our local trade, has been supplied by the publication of the *Daily Rouseville Bulletin*, which is a bona fide sheet.

The Jamestown and Franklin Railroad has been extended to this place. This road will not be built for the benefit of any further, but will likely come to some arrangement with those of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, giving the former the right to pass over their rolling stock over the track of the latter from this place to Titusville. "Pittsburgh and the great Northwest" can therefore congratulate themselves, that they have this railroad connection with Rouseville, for whether they do or not it is with Rouseville that it will be appreciated by them, and the importance of which the shrinking modesty of this place forbids it to call attention to further than to say that it is quite a large item.

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As a new proof that this saying that "corporations are soulless," I will mention that the Oil Creek Railroad ladies' waiting room in connection with the passenger depot at this place, "ignored" the ladies, refusing to allow loafers and smokers, loafers, &c., are compelled to use the same waiting room in common. How is that stand the boasted chivalry of the Keystone State? Is it beneath its notice?

A charter for a plank road along Oil creek, between this place and Oil City, was granted by the Legislature a couple of years ago. Owing, however, to the lack of the necessary capital, or for some other reason, the parties to whom the charter was granted, have not built the road, but sold the unfinished road. If this road was built once there would be some use in keeping horses for—as it now is there is no passable road from here to Oil town.

The business men are also endeavoring to agitate the prosecution of the oil business, makes the supplying of this trade the most important branch of merchandising business in this section of country. After having heard of the famous iron, pipe and brass works of Pittsburgh, and as was found at the comparatively trifling portion of that class of goods used here at their very doors while are of Pittsburgh manufacture. The merchants, and oil men generally, assert that Pittsburgh manufactures are much dearer than those of the Eastern cities, as their reasons for not selling the goods of the former city. But they are in the slowness of Pittsburgh in making the most of the superior natural facilities of distance, &c., enabled Buffalo with their iron, Cleveland, Wheeling and Philadelphia firms, with goods, and Boston and Philadelphia firms, with their leather and hemp and rubber goods, to do a trade. A truer reason is perhaps nearly all of the large tubing and casing now in use here comes from Boston, and is regarded as superior to all with which it has yet come in competition. Morris, Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia, have a long while been engaged in this class of trade, but their make of oil well goods has never found favor here, while the same people have in a measure, by the power of long established custom, secured the most of the trade in the other goods mentioned